FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TALKS BETWEEN U.S., NICARAGUA OPEN IN MEXICO

FL252216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2026 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Manzanillo, Mexico, 25 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua and the United States have begun talks on the problems affecting peace in that Central American nation at the Colima beach of Mexico's Pacific coast.

Apparently, Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. ambassador for Central American affairs, Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, as well as two Mexican officials who were not identified, have opened talks on the Central American conflict.

U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Harry Bergold is attending the meeting as an observer, according to rumors, inasmuch as discretion and secrecy are the watchwords of the meeting, taking place at the Club Santiago, closely guarded by members of the Federal Security Directorate, the Mexican Army, and some U.S. experts.

Mexican Foreign Secretariat's Report

PA260013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Jun (EFE) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today reported that high-ranking U.S. and Nicaraguan officials met at Manzanillo to discuss relations between the two countries.

The secretariat reported that Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America, is representing the United States, while Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco is representing Nicaragua.

It reported that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda "extended a warm and cordial welcome" to the Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives, and then returned to Mexico City.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Communique

PA260359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Forign Ministry has officially reported the beginning of high-level talks between Nicaragua and the United States, which began in Manzanillo, Mexico today.

The talks are being held between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, the Reagan administration's special envoy for Central America. This dialogue is part of Nicaragua's reiterated willingness to make every necessary effort to have normal relations with the United States, the Foreign Ministry communique stated. The talks, which will last 2 days, represent the second direct contact between high-level representatives of the two nations, following the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 1 June, when he met with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

LATIN AMERICAN CREDITORS GRANT LOAN EXTENSION

PY251227 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Cartagena, (DYN-NA) -- Following the conclusion of the summit meeting of 11 Latin American debtor countries here on Friday, Argentina's main representatives at the meet went separate ways yesterday with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo flying back to Buenos Aires while Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun made preparations for today's resume negotiations with Argentina's creditors.

Meanwhile, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, who lent Argentina 300 million dollars in a rescue package on March 30, agreed on a 30-day extension for the repayment of the loan. Brazil and Venezuela each lent 100 million dollars while the other two republics advanced 50 million dollars. Mexico has already indicated its willingness to accept Argentine grain in lieu of cash.

Grinspun is to meet tomorrow with Citibank Vice-president William Rhodes, the chairman of the steering committee of Argentina's 320 creditors, and did not rule out the possibility of talks with Jacques de Larosiere, the chief director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Approximately 450 million dollars of interest arrears on Argentina's foreign debt will fall due at the end of this month.

Grinspun and Caputo both hailed the importance of the "Cartagena Consensus" produced at the end of the meeting. According to Grinspun, "the negotiating capacity of Argentina has been boosted". Grinspun said that although the solution to the developing countries' total foreign debt of 700 billion (thousand million) dollars was long-term, "we have accelerated the process in this city". He added that the temporary board set up to centralize information on the region's mammoth foreign debt would "help the process of dialogue with our creditors" and stated his pride in Argentina's central role in the new body.

Caputo pronounced himself "completely satisfied" with the "important" meeting and maintained that 100 percent of his expectations had been met. The foreign minister also placed emphasis on the "concrete" nature of the economic proposals outlined in the 15-page consensus. The two Argentine officials were distinctly more enthusiastic than most of their fellow-participants -- for instance, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro denied that the Cartagena meeting marked a "fresh departure point" for joint action to tackle the debt problem.

BUDGET DRAFT PROVIDES FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

PY231440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1132 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA) -- The budget draft law for 1984 provides for an important reduction in the fiscal deficit as related to the GDP; a heavy tax increase; the growth of real salaries of the public sector; a decrease in the federal government's contributions to the provinces and state enterprises; and several budget cuts.

The message that is attached to the budget draft, which has been signed by President Raul Alfonsin, states that it is a "transition" budget that will be "an appropriate tool for the development of a policy that has the intention of reversing the protracted economic stagnation, the unjust distribution of income, the high inflation rate, and the serious restrictions caused by a very high level of indebtedness.

The budget draft the government sent last night to Congress establishes allotments of 17.2 percent for the general administration; 3.02 percent for the health sector; 9.54 percent for education and culture; and 38.2 percent for the development of the economy.

The budget's figures are contained in the draft law that was submitted last night together with an accompanying message. However, 200 annex forms showing the distribution of the budget among government agencies were not submitted.

The draft establishes that the Treasury will have to seek financing for up to 38.89 percent of total current and capital expendutures provided for in the budget of the national administration for 1984.

Total public expenditures are estimated at 904,719,000,000 pesos and the deficit at 90,239,00,000 pesos.

The draft divides total expenditures as follows:

		Millions of Pesos
General Administration	17.2 percent	155.788
Defense	8.62 percent	78.006
Security	2.94 percent	26.627
Health	3.02 percent	27.346
Culture and Education	9.54 percent	86.352
Development of the Economy	38.3 percent	346.540
Social Welfare	17.65 percent	159.715
Science and Technology	1.98 percent	17.935
Public Debt	8.06 percent	72.985
Subtotal		971.294
Budget savings to be made		66.575
Total		904.719

Of total disbursements, 83.9 percent will be earmarked for current expenditures and the rest for capital outlay.

The draft does not explain what savings are to be made, but from the document it is understood that the percentages that have been established for each sector of the administration, including the deficit, can in now way be altered.

The draft authorizes the executive branch to issue public debt bonds "and other credit operations that are deemed necessary," including the switching of allotments, salaries, and allowances, but the percentages of each sector cannot be changed.

Regarding the provinces, the draft establishes that La Rioja will receive 165 million pesos for the development of its economy; Catamarca and San Luis 330 million pesos; and San Juan 104 million pesos.

Article 15 of the draft establishes that the executive branch is authorized "to consolidate the Treasury's floating and short-term debts during the 1984 fiscal year and that it is authorized to issue public debt bonds and other credit operations that are deemed necessary."

The pension funds have been alloted 247,327,000,000 pesos; 22,550,000,000 pesos have been allotted to the industrial promotion projects that have been approved up to 31 December 1983; mining promotion projects have been allotted 109,000,000 pesos; and 395,000,000 pesos have been allotted for contributions and compensations by the National Agricultural Emergency Commission.

The draft also provides for 10 secret accounts, most of them belonging to the Armed Forces, and they will expire on 31 December 1984.

Article 29 of the draft authorizes the executive branch to grant "financial aid" amounting to 643.4 billion pesos "to radio broadcasting and television stations that are administered by or have been intervened by the state."

Article 25 authorizes the executive branch "to condone debts that the provinces and the Municipality of Buenos Aires may have with the National Treasury that were contracted as a result of fund advances granted under the federal coparticipation in national tax accounts and that were pending cancellation up to 31 December 1983."

The severe budget cut that has been applied to the defense sector -- by one-third of last year's total allotment -- has not been applied to the security sector, "where no significant changes have been made in comparison to the last fiscal year," according to the draft that the executive branch submitted last night to Congress. The draft states that "one of the government's objectives is that of reducing the level of the allotment for the national defense sector."

"This question," it adds, "plays a decisive role in determining the final deficit of the public sector as a whole, which will not exceed the equivalent of 9.98 percent of the GDP." It also states that "of the total allotment assigned to military expenditures, 50.4 percent has been assigned to the defense area." This percentage has been determined "basically for expenditures for operational capability programs and for equipping the Armed Forces."

"As a consequence of the policy that has been outlined," the draft states, "the total allotment for this sector is equivalent to 3.88 percent of the GDP."

"This level of allotment is intended to cover expenditures for operations and debt interests, and to provide funds for enterprises under military jurisdiction."

Of the total allotment for the military sector, "the National Treasury will contribute 81.18 percent and the other 18.82 percent will come from various agencies that provide services to society. "of the total assigned to this sector, 38.1 percent is for salaries and other allowances paid to personnel. The percentage of the GDP earmarked for defense could not be reduced to 3 percent as per presidential directives. This was fundamentally due to commitments which have already been made for the purchase of war materiel and the heavy external debt."

It is noted that in the 1983 fiscal year, "total defense expenditures amounted to 5.8 percent of the GDP, and that the policy of cutting back these expenditures will be continued in 1985."

Allotments for security have not been significantly changed as compared with the last fiscal year. "The expenditures have been set at a level which is strictly necessary for maintaining the operational capability of the security forces under the conditions of austerity which the economic situation imposes."

The draft budget also provides for the main projects being undertaken by the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA); the deceleration of Hydroelectric Board projects; and a substantial increase in YPF [Government Oil Deposits] oil well drillings but reducing investments in geological and geophysical surveys.

As for the Yacyreta binational hydroelectric project, provisions are made for setting up the construction site; for landclearing and earthmoving work; for building service roads, docks, and a service bridge over the river mainstream; and for digging a navigation channel and spillway foundations. Heavy construction equipment will be bought with partial financing by the Inter-American Development Bank.

As for the Salto Grande hydroelectric project, investments in 1984 will only be made in work which has been started, postponing that scheduled to start this year.

The Hydroelectric Board will proceed with projects that can be completed this year, but will decelerate those that will take longer for their completion, and will postpone other projects and studies.

North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company [Hidronor] will generate more electricity than last year; will continue work on the Alicura, Piedra del Aguila, and Arroyito projects; on the mid-Limay studies; and on the Alicura-Abasto transmission system, etc.

Another state enterprise that will postpone some projects in Entel, being allowed to proceed only with those projects that were already under way when this fiscal year began.

About Ferrocarriles Argentinos, the draft budget states that "it will have to make a greater effort to improve its operational efficiency so that the National Treasury will not have to provide funds in excess of those it provided last year in terms of GDP percentage."

BRITISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 'GOOD-WILL VISIT'

PY252000 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The British parliamentarians who intend to promote direct discussions seeking a solution to the Malvinas Islands problem arrived at Ezeiza Airport this morning. The delegation consists of Cyril Townsend of the Conservative Party, George Foulkes of the Labor Party, and Lord Kennet, of the Social Democratic Alliance in the House of Lords.

The members of the delegation, who have started what they term a good-will visit, pointed out that they are not going to negotiate the terms of the agreement because they have no power to do so, but just want to learn points of view and think of the future instead of looking toward the past. Townsend said that they hoped to meet with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during their stay in the country and that the trip is covered by funds obtained from the South Atlantic Council over which he, Townsend, presides.

In referring to the conflict, Townsend said that the British Government should acknowledge a cessation of hostilities and realize that a specific declaration in this regard is not necessary for the countries' relationship. What is really important is a declaration and a commitment not to resort to the use of force in the future to solve this conflict. He concluded by stating that the only official report he will write will be submitted to his colleagues of the South Atlantic Council but stated that he and Foulkes both have their informal contacts within the party, and the government, as well as within the current opposition sector.

Ministry Rejects Meeting

PY252129 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1920 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (DYN) -- Elsa Kelly, under secretary for foreign affairs, said on 25 June that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "knows nothing" about British MP's Cyril Townsend and George Foulkes and that they are not making an official visit to Argentina. The under secretary flatly rejected any possible meeting between government officials and the British lawmakers who upon arriving in Argentina said that their unofficial mission is to "increase the possibilities" for negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Under Secretary Kelly made these remarks at the Ezeiza Interntional Airport where she went to say farewell to CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

MP Comments

PY260233 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[British MP Cyril Townsend interviewed by Argentina Televisora Color at Ezeiza International Airport on 25 June; in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish -- recorded]

[Text] [Townsend] We have come in a spirit of goodwill. We look to the future rather than to the past. That said, we are happily aware of the traditional friendship between our two countries which developed over 100 years, and we want to build on that friendship. We believe there is more that unites our respective democracies than divides, and the South Atlantic Council considers that the restoring of diplomatic and commercial relations is in the interest of both countries. No doubt the ghost of George Canning would agree.

The South Atlantic Council, which is sponsoring our visit, wants to secure long-term, honorable, and peaceful solutions to the problems of the South Atlantic, to establish good relationship with your country, and to secure the prosperity of the islanders. Having visited the islands, it is right that George Foulkes and myself should come to Buenos Aires and we are most grateful for the invitation we have been given.

[Question] I would like to ask you whether Mrs Thatcher, who also belongs to the Conservative Party, would listen to your advice when you return from Buenos Aires?

[Townsend] The South Atlantic Council is a private organization, but as I am a member of Parliament, of course I have been in touch with the Foreign Office about our visit and of course as members of Parliament we will wish to report back to our colleagues in both houses.

[Question] Do you propose the cessation of hostilities as a prerequisite for the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations?

[Townsend] Having been in this country for 5 minutes rather than 5 days I am not sure this is the right time to give an answer, but obviously this is one of the points we want to discuss with your politicians and with a range of people in this country.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK MEETS CAPUTO; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PY251603 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine and CSSR Governments reaffirmed here today their mutual interest in preserving peace, "expressing their conviction that there are no regional or world problems which could not be solved through peaceful means." This statement is included in an Argentine-CSSR press communique released today by San Martin Palace at the conclusion of a meeting between Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his CSSR counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek. In the communique, they also express their satisfaction over the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation and the broad prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

An agreement on cooperation on veterinary medicine was also signed.

TROCCOLI CITED ON ARRIVAL, SAFETY OF FIRMENICH

PY252104 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] During a chat the press held with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, he said that he did not think that Mario Firmenich [Montonero leader] would be in the country by next week. When referring to Firmenich's security, he said that the government is responsible for the safety of all citizens and he will receive the same treatment granted to any person who is brought to court.

JUDGE ORDERS FORMER PRESIDENT VIOLA'S ARREST

PY222309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1341 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (TELAM) -- Attorney Marcelo Parrilli today confirmed here that the judge who is hearing the case on the disappearance of the technician of the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI), Alfredo Giorgi, has ordered the arrest of Lieutenant General Roberto Eduardo Viola, retired, for issuing Resolution No 604/79, which was signed by the latter when he was Army commander in chief, ordering the arrest and/or killing of subversive individuals.

Parrilli, who is the attorney of the Giorgi family and a member of the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), has also reported that the ruling of Federal Judge Luis Angel Cordoba is the result of the papers that he sent to the Defense Ministry last Tuesday. Parrilli said that these numerous papers serve as evidence for this case.

BIGNONE CASE TURNED OVER TO MILITARY COURTS

PY222313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1706 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (TELAM) -- By a 3 to 2 vote the Supreme Court has decided to turn over to the military courts the case which had ruled preventive custody for the former de facto president, General Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who was director of the War College when the conscripts Juis Daniel Garcia, Luis Pablo Steimberg, and Mario Vicente Molfino disappeared.

The key argument for the Supreme Court judgment was that to decide the contrary would be to ignore the intentions of the legislator (making reference to the Senate) which amended the military justice code with Law No 23049.

MINISTERS, OFFICIALS ON CARTAGENA RESOLUTION

Bonifaz Expresses Regrets

PY231321 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez has said that the Cartagena summit resolution has just confirmed that none of the other countries was really in favor of adopting a joint, united position to solve the foreign debt problem. The minister made these statements when he was asked about one of the Cartagena meeting resolutions that says that the foreign debt should be renegotiated individually, by each country, but following a common criterion.

Bonifaz regretted that the viewpoint advocating individual renegotiation of the foreign debt had prevailed at the foreign and finance ministers' meeting in Colombia. He noted that President Betancur's proposal that the countries must renegotiate and not beg, since they are not refusing to pay but requesting more flexible terms, had been approved.

Minister, Adviser on Outcome

PY252340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra, said in the course of a press conference held on 23 June that the Cartagena summit was a significant step forward toward the setting of new rules of the game capable of facilitating the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

According to Fernandez Saavedra the core of the Colombian summit was the proposal for a political dialogue with the industrialized nations. The conclusions coming out of this dialogue should provide the guidelines for bilateral renegotiations of the foreign debt. He explained that this political dialogue includes issues related to a drastic reduction of current interest rates, the opening of the markets of developed nations to products from underdeveloped countries, flexible terms of payment and sharing of sacrifices demanded by the current crisis of the financial system. The minister remarked that the label Cartagena Consensus was a creation of the Bolivian delegation and explained that the conclusions arrived at are serious as confirmed by the fact that a system of permanent evaluation and follow up of the agreements reached was established.

Arturo Nunez del Prado, presidential adviser for economic affairs and a member of the Bolivian delegation to Cartagena, indicated that the Cartagena Consensus supplied a framework of general guidelines which did not compel Bolivia to pay its debt to the international banks, payment of which was suspended by a sovereign decision of the democratic regime. On 29 May Siles Zuazo and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] decided to suspend the payment of the nation's debt to foreign banks until after the reactivation of the country's productivity. Nunez del Prado and Fernandez Saavedra concluded by saying that most Bolivian proposals were looked upon favorably in Cartagena and said that the country was not being subjected to blockades and isolation because of its stance toward the international banks.

FERNANDEZ MEETS CHILEAN, COLOMBIAN COUNTERPARTS

PY252055 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of B livia, Chile, and Colombia have held a brief meeting in Colombia to continue to prepare an upcoming meeting during which matters such as Bolivia's landlocked situation will reportedly be discussed. Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra said that he had held the meeting during a break at the Cartagena summit meeting. He said that no specific matters were discussed, but rather that they agreed on the need to continue to discuss the proposal included in a resolution approved during the latest OAS General Assembly, which urges the parties involved in the maritime conflict to begin contacts in order to overcome all obstacles that hinder the normal development of diplomatic relations. Foreign Minister Fernandez Saavedra said that he would resume contacts with his Chilean counterpart during the upcoming UN General Assembly, which will take place in September.

$60 MILLION CREDIT SECURED FROM 'FRIENDLY COUNTRIES'

PY251720 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] During the summit meeting of finance and foreign ministers in Colombia, Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra paved the way for obtaining a $60-million credit from friendly countries. The credit was promoted among countries that truly understand the serious economic situation affecting Bolivia and will be used to reactivate the Bolivian economy. The foreign minister did not want to identify those friendly countries, in order not to interfere with the final loan arrangements. But the agreements are definite, and the loan will benefit the country in the next few months, he concluded.

COB REPORTS 'STRONG SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS'

PY252044 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], reported this morning that the COB Executive Committee has knowledge of strong subversive movements in the country, adding that the COB's Security Commission is adopting all necessary measures to defend the democratic process. He said that during a telephone conversation with Javier Rodriguez, secretary general of the departmental labor federation of Cochabamba, Rodriguez reported that early this morning, members of the Special Forces Training Center, CITE, surrounded the premises of the Cochabamba Command School, but that no incidents have yet occurred. As is known, Command School members have requested the resignation of Army Commander in Chief Simon Sejas Tordoya. Labor and political organizations have described the request as an insurrection aimed at breaking down the democratic process.

COCHABAMBA COMMAND OFFICERS REJECT ORDERS

PY252245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (AFP) -- The order issued by the Bolivian Government to replace the commander of the Army Command and Staff School in Cochabamba, General Guillermo Velez Salmon, was not carried out due to the opposition of Cochabamba officers, according to today's issue of the afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA.

The Army High Command had ordered a military occupation of the Cochabamba Army Command and Staff School and the removal of Gen Velez Salmon who a few days ago called for the ouster of Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya whom he accused of bowing to government pressure. ULTIMA HORA reported that officers of the Special Forces Training Center [CITE] (Paratroopers) refused to obey the orders of the Army High Command.

Analysts say that this creates the need to find a negotiated solution and that it is expected that Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo will travel to Cochabamba. The students of the school said that General Sejas Tordoya, who received the support of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, carries out instructions from the government coalition, the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said that the request for Sejas Tordoya's relief is part of a conspiracy linked to minority rightist groups and so-called peasant leaders who served the military dictatorships of previous years.

Coup Denied, Situation Confirmed

PY260050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena today said that the very small group of officers of the Army Command and Staff School that is demanding the replacement of the commander in chief of the Army, General Simon Sejas Tordoya, has the intention of removing a basic part of the institutional tradition that is the base of the democratic process. Rueda Pena said that it is clearly a rightist and anti-democratic maneuver because, according to the Constitution, only the chief of state has the power to replace commanders within the Armed Forces.

The information minister admitted that the commanders of military garrisons that support Siles Zuazo and Sejas Tordoya follow the line of General Juan Jose Torres, the former leftist president (1970-1971) who was murdered in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 2 June 1976 by rightist paramilitary members. He recalled that the military that follow the Torres line have never tortured or massacred the people, have never compromised the institution with drug trafficking or any other shady deals, and have never allowed international criminals such as Klaus Barbie or Stefano de la Chiesa -- the former a Nazi German and the latter an Italian neofascist -- to become the institution's advisers.

He deplored that the attitude of a group of officers who are opposed to General Sejas Tordoya should find repercussions in some organs of the press which, without any basis, argue that a palace coup is threatening the country. Mario Rueda said that President Siles Zuazo sets clear limits of action to his advisers, limits which exist in all countries of the world. Lastly, he challenged the newspapers which irresponsibly attack the democratic regime to prove their accusations, not to make anonymous charges, as they are doing now.

In the past few hours, the demand for the replacement of General Sejas Tordoya was supported by the Cochabamba Naval War School. In view of this, the information minister has stated that most of the country's military units are backing the Army commander and the constitutional government.

GUERREIRO ON REAGAN STATEMENT, CARTAGENA SUMMIT

PY252027 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jun 84 p 29

[Text] Brasilia -- Responding to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements that the Latin American foreign debt should be exclusively settled with the IMF and the creditor banks, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made this irritated comment: "What a joke."

Guerreiro -- who yesterday returned from Cartagena, where he participated in the meeting of the 11 Latin American countries -- said that the meeting was positive, since it has started a campaign of persuasion among the public and the developed countries about the seriousness of the problem of the Latin American foreign debt.

In Saraiva Guerreiro's opinion, the final document of the conference, which is called the "Consensus of Cartagena," shows the common opinion of the 11 countries and it can be considered as positive, because it does not contain confrontational attitudes, but appeals to reason rather than emotion.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, the evaluation of this document will be the main objective of the new meeting that the 11 countries will hold in Buenos Aires in September, before the meetings of the IMF and of the United Nations are held. From then on, the minister explained, some kind of coordination may be adopted by the Latin Americans.

Saraiva Guerreiro did not want to comment on the reports that the Cartagena document would cause a change in the Brazilian economic policy; he observed, however, that "the government is already doing what it can" in all areas.

MILITARY ROLE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DENIED

PY251543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 24 Jun (AFP) -- General Waldir Vasconcelos, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, today stated that military officials will not intervene in the election of the next president of the Republic.

In a statement published by the Rio de Janeiro press, Vasconcelos said that Brazilian President General Joao Figueiredo has been faithfully complying with his commitment to restore democracy in Brazil and that the Armed Forces will not intervene in this political process.

WIFE OF ARGENTINE MONTONERO LEADER RELEASED

PY230227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2256 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 22 Jun (EFE) -- Today the Brazilian Supreme Court ordered Maria Elpidia Martinez Aguero, wife of Argentine Montonero leader Mario Firmenich, to be set free under strict surveillance. She was detained yesterday by the Brazilian Federal Police. Judge Decio de Miranda agreed to set Maria Elpidia Martinez Aguero free on the condition that she be held until strict surveillance until the court passes a ruling on a habeas corpus petition filed by Jose Sepulveda Pertence, Firmenich's lawyer.

COMMISSION PASSES BILL ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PY231923 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 22 Jun (AFP) -- The draft bill on the constitutional amendment envisaging reestablishing presidential elections in Brazil by universal suffrage in 1988 was approved today by the mixed commission made up of members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The draft bill, which was drafted by the government and which will be sent to Congress on 27 June, shortens the term of the next president by 2 years (from 6 years down to 4 years), and establishes that he may not be reelected.

The electoral system in effect will be applied in the election of the successor to General Joao Figueiredo. The Electoral College, which is in charge of electing the next president of the Republic, is made up of federal and regional congressmen and shows a slight edge for the Social Democratic Party (PDS).

CHAVES FACTION THREATENS TO ALLY WITH OPPOSITION

PY251739 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A few days before Congress votes on President Figueiredo's amendment, which provides for direct elections only in 1988, the governing Social Democratic Party [PDS] is continuing to brood over the crisis affecting it with regard to the presidential succession process.

Now the faction headed by Vice President Aureliano Chaves has issued the following ultimatum: This faction will form an alliance with the opposition that will be valid until the electoral college elects the future president, if the place where the PDS rank and file will hold its prior consultation to elect a single candidate is not discussed and decided on during the meeting scheduled for 5 July.

EFFECTS OF VOLTA REDONDA PLANT STRIKE WIDEN

PY221228 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The stike at the Volta Redonda steel plant has been expanded. In view of the paralysis of the national steel plant, private enterprises rendering services to the state company have also had to stop activities.

Workers End Strike

PY252057 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The Volta Redonda steel plant workers have decided to end their strike. Although the National Iron and Steel Company did not meet their main request for bringing their salaries in line with those of Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company [COSIPA] workers, (?the Volta Redonda workers) have decided that it will be better to await the results of the meeting to be held by the National Council for Salary Policy on 20 June. If their salaries are not brought up to this level during this meeting, they will at least be close.

PINOCHET OPENS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

PY260300 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The Military Council headed by General Augusto Pinochet has begun its regular sessions in the Army War Academy. This organization of active duty generals will study military matters this week. President Augusto Pinochet, who is recovering from a bad cold which kept him in bed over the weekend, arrived at the War Academy at 0900. He was welcomed by Army Deputy Commander Lieutenant General (Julio Caneta) and 44 generals in the Academy's hall.

During a brief statement to journalists accredited to Government House, the president said that important military matters will be discussed. Before dismissing the journalists the president said that his ideas on national issues will also be discussed.

DEL VALLE DISCUSSES CARTAGENA MEETING RESULTS

PY251843 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Speaking about the 2-day meeting that the finance and foreign ministers of 11 countries held in Cartagena, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that the political aspect will be the essential element of the Consensus of Cartagena, in view of the strengthening of relations among the Latin American countries. During the meeting the Latin American countries tried to resolve the problem of their foreign debt. While it was pointed out that the debtors are willing to repay their debts, it was also stressed that the industrialized nations should contribute to the solution of the crisis; for example, by having banks lower interest rates and grant longer repayment terms, by agreeing to keep payments on interests below a given percentage of debtors' exports, and by lifting protectionist measures affecting Latin American products. Asked whether the political aspect might be more important than the economic aspect, Minister Del Valle answered:

[Begin Del Valle recording] I believe the two factors are very important, although the political aspect might be considered the essential element for strengthening relations among all the countries involved. [end recording]

[Passage indistinct] Of the most important aspects of the so-called Consensus of Cartagena, which was signed by all of the representatives who attended the meeting.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I believe that it should be pointed out that the final conclusion is that all the ideas and debates will yield positive results, namely, that the Latin American countries will contact each other to discuss their problems and that they will also contact the creditor countries. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle was asked whether the Consensus of Cartagena might not risk remaining nothing but words, that is, a declaration that could not be later implemented.

[Begin Del Valle recording] No, the consensus has shown that we creditors have reached an agreement -- all of us have adopted a common position -- and if there was [Del Valle corrects himself], I mean, we debtors have adopted a common position. [changes thought] This is the problem lying ahead of us. We have to see how we can engage in a dialogue with the creditors. It has been made very clear that this is by no means a [word indistinct], but we do have to engage in a dialogue now because problems will in the end affect all of us. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle said that the creditors will be contacted in view of the meeting that the World Bank will hold in Washington before the IMF meeting. He also voiced his satisfaction over the terms of the document signed in Cartagena.

[Begin Del Valle recording] It says exactly what we wanted it to say. It is a carefully considered agreement whose terms are realistic and whose language is not grandiloquent. [end recording]

He concluded by saying that the Latin American countries were asked to lend their support in connection with the copper problem, which is to be debated at the OAS conference scheduled to be held in the near future in Santiago. In Colombia, the Chilean foreign minister also talked with representatives of the Andean Pact countries. He told them that Chile is studying the possibility of rejoining the Pact.

The foreign minister made these remarks in Santiago upon returning from Cartagena.

[Begin Del Valle recording] [Passage indistinct] The Andean Pact itself could change some of the elements with which Chile disagrees. I believe that the two sides want to work out a formula that should (?allow Chile to rejoin) the Andean Pact. [end recording]

Asked whether the circumstances that forced Chile to leave the Andean Pact have changed, he replied that the issue will be studied in the future. The minister also said that in Cartagena he met, among others, with the Argentine, Bolivian, Mexican, and Uruguayan foreign ministers.

REENTRY INTO ANDEAN PACT BEING STUDIED

PY260243 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Chilean Economy Miniser Modesto Collados announced on 25 June that the military government is studying Chile's reentry into the Andean Pact in order to improve its trade with the other nations of the Andean region. Collados said that the issue was recently brought up in Colombia with representatives of the Andean countries and added that there is a lot of interest in having Chile back in this community.

Chile left the regional organization on 30 October 1976 due to Decision 24 which restricted the inflow of foreign capital into Andean Pact nations: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

REAGAN'S REMARKS REFLECT 'STATESMAN' QUALITIES

PY231218 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Jun 84 p A 3

[Editorial: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] The remarks made during the presentation of credentials of Ambassador Hernan Felipe Errazuriz to President Ronald Reagan went beyond protocol and clearly reflected the basic positions which the two countries should emphasize in their current relations.

On various occasions since 1973 the attitude and statements of successive U.S. Administrations have hurt many Chileans who interpreted them as judgments based on insufficient or distorted information about our country. On occasions this attitude led to irritation because it was believed that some U.S. officials did not have much predisposition to objectively examine our real situation in order to understand the reasons why democracy collapsed and the conditions under which it was necessary to evolve toward a recovery.

Therefore the remarks made by President Ronald Reagan during the presentation of credentials were well received. Reagan's remarks indicate that he has a great knowledge of our situation and possesses the qualities of a statesman. Reagan appreciates "the overall complex tasks Chile is facing to reestablish a democratic system of government and to carry out a quick economic recovery while building an economic system based on free enterprise." He offered "his and his administration's full commitment toward this effort."

Reagan also said, with greater clarity than some national sectors, that the challenge we are facing during a political transition in the midst of serious economic problems "can better be resolved through open dialogue built on shared values and a commitment to democracy and economic freedom." He asked the Chilean ambassador to convey to President Pinochet his support "for the return of democracy in Chile."

Ambassador Errazuriz emphasized our country's concern over the tendency of some U.S. economy sectors to raise interest rates and impose protectionist barriers. These barriers, in addition to violating basic principles of the free enterprise system, permanently advocated by Reagan, would have harmful effects on the developing countries.

From an overall point of view the fact that the large U.S. consumers would be in the short term hurt without the protectionist barriers could be considered a secondary issue because the political effects of the worsening of the economic situation in Latin America can become much more serious for the free superpowers. In Chile it could seriously obstruct the democratic process but it is possible to expect that national tradition would eventually reestablish democracy, although at a higher cost.

However, reality indicates that in other Latin American countries the economic crisis can lead to the establishment of regimes opposed not only to U.S. ideals but to their own external security. The rival superpower is following with extreme interest the deterioration of the situation and getting ready to take advantage of it.

Next time President Reagan has to make a decision on imposing quotas on the import of Chilean copper he will have an opportunity to demonstrate his willingness to increase the cooperation between the two countries. Within this context, this is not a courtesy but real and mutual cooperation.

ARGENTINE DELEGATION PROPOSES BINATIONAL PROJECTS

PY231903 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] An Argentine delegation made up of Salta Province officials has submitted to Interior Minister Jarpa an energy-support project for northern Chile through the construction of a $400-million gas pipeline which is being studied. The delegation has been conducting for a long time a number of studies to integrate the northern parts of Argentina and Chile.

At the end of the meeting, Roberto Briones, a member of the Salta Province mixed commission, said that his commission hopes to attain real economic integration with Chile by using Chilean ports as outlets for the export of Argentine grains. He said that there is an agreement with the National Grain Board of Argentina which provides for the export of 10,000 tons of sorghum to Mexico through the port of Antofagasta.

The delegation members said that the use of Chilean ports is aimed at promoting Argentine Chaco Region grain production, which has increased tenfold over the past 2 years. They added that the northern provinces of Argentina are trying to improve their road infrastructure in order to implement the integration projects.

INTERIOR UNDER SECRETARY EXPLAINS EXILES' ARRESTS

PY252335 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The government has arrested Jaime Insunza and Leopoldo Ortega in accordance with temporary Article 24, Clause A, of the Constitution. This was noted by Under Secretary of the Interior Alberto Cardemil who added that the government obeyed the Appellate Court decision allowing Insunza's and Ortega's return but that they were arrested on different grounds than the ones overruled by the court.

[Begin Cardemil recording] The resolution ordering the arrest of Ortega and Insunza has absolutely nothing to do with the other process. You know that the Constitution says that when there is a threat of disrupting order and the president declares that this condition exists, the president will have for 6 months, renewable, the following rights: to order the arrest of people for up to 5 days either in their homes or places outside jails. If serious terrorist actions are carried out this term can be extended up to 15 more days. By using this constitutional right the government ordered the arrest of Ortega and Insunza. As you know they are being held in the headquarters of the Police Investigative Department. [end recording]

Asked about what steps the government is going to take, Cardemil said:

[Begin Cardemil recording] The steps to be taken are very clear. We have 5 days to make a decision. We are studying what action the government is going to take against Ortega and Insunza. We have several alternatives. One is to charge them under the State Security Law and at the same time carry on with the process by delivering all the information we have to the Supreme Court regarding the appeal made by the government. [end recording]

When informed that leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement and human rights organizations said that a court decision was violated in this case, Under Secretary Cardemil said:

[Begin Cardemil recording] But why would a court decision be violated? There has been absolutely no disobediance here. The Appellate Court decision authorizing the return of these people to the country has been respected. I would like to reiterate that the cause for which they were arrested is different, the resolution is a presidential right which has different grounds. [end recording]

Asked what those grounds are, the government representative said:

[Begin Cardemil recording] These grounds are serious threat of disturbing the peace. We have information about this threat due to their declared communist militancy in accordance with the latest agreements signed by the Communist Party. A call has been made for rebellion, for the democratization of the Armed Forces which in communist language means the reorganization of the military cadre. Also a call for disorder and for disturbing the peace and tranquillity has been made. These calls are well known, these declarations are accompanied by actions we all know about. In view of this information the government has the authority to arrest these people. [end recording]

The under secretary of the interior reiterated that the government obeyed the court decision. In answer to another question he said that the court decision allowing the return of Insunza and Ortega only refers to people expelled from the country in accordance with temporary Article 24 and that because only these two people are under that condition other people cannot return to the country. He added that because the government respected the court decision, the government's decision to use its rights should also be respected, recalling that the government has appealed the resolution allowing Insunza's and Ortega's return.

SAFE-CONDUCT PASSES TO BE ISSUED FOR NIGHT TRAFFIC

PY230400 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Starting today new safe-conduct passes will be delivered for driving during the night traffic restriction. The office of the chief of the emergency state zone has established special control measures and restrictions in the delivery of the passes because anomalies were detected [words indistinct]. The state has said that facilities will be granted to the safe-conduct applicants in the following cases: emergency vehicles belonging to public services, private vehicles used in work at night for health services, vehicles which distribute food at night, vehicles which travel between provinces and have tight schedule during the restriction hours, and vehicles that transport passengers and personnel who work at airports. In these cases, the documents which attest one of the above-mentioned conditions must be presented. These documents will be verified by the authorities within a maximum 5-day term following the application date. The statement notes that night traffic restrictions especially apply to private vehicles and buses. The latter will be granted safe-conduct in very special cases and only after the needs that they claim are verified. The safe-conducts are personal and may not be transferred. [passage indistinct] The punishment will be that that person will be unable to apply for a safe-conduct again. In case a vehicle is driven by more than one person, their names and drivers' license numbers will be stated, something that will be checked [words indistinct] by the official who issues them. The safe-conducts issued prior to this date by a pink form are canceled. [passage indistinct]

MDP NAMES REPLACEMENTS FOR MAROTTO, SANFUENTES

PY212107 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 21 Jun 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Today the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) released the names of the militants replacing MDP Secretary General Jose Sanfuentes and Priest Rafael Marotto, a spokesman of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and national adviser, who were banished by the government to towns far from the capital. Osiel Nunez was named secretary general and Juan Parra national adviser. Jose Sanfuentes, who was banished to Corral, 1,000 km south of Santiago, had replaced Jaime Insunza who was expelled from the country on 4 April 1984. Father Rafael Marotto was banished to Tongoy, about 500 km north of Santiago.

The MDP is a Marxist coalition made up of the Communist Party, the Almeyda faction of the Socialist Party, and the MIR. Today MDP President Manuel Almeyda said, referring to the banishments, that "this is a new aggression unleashed by the regime against the leadership of our movement, an aggression in line with the campaign of slander and threats being carried out both by the government and by the spokesmen of the Independente Democratic Union (UDI) against us in the last few weeks."

The UDI, a group that makes up the rightist coalition of "The Eight," recently announced its intention to request that the MDP be declared illegal. Today Almeyda and the other MDP leaders said that "we will continue to firmly lead the mobilization and popular struggle against the dictatorship and for democracy." The MDP also announced that is will submit a request for an injunction on behalf of the two leaders "because the measure is arbitrary and illegal."

Regarding Father Rafael Marotto, Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno said that the measure "has nothing to do with his priestly mission." The archbishop added that according to what the Chilean bishops already said "we believe that banishments and expulsions are not the best method to achieve peace and coexistence among Chileans." In conclusion the archbishop said that "the logical thing in a democracy is to resort to the courst of law."

Msgr Fresno on Banishment

PY231330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Santiago archbishop has made it clear that the ecclesiastic measures adopted against Father Rafael Marotto are by no means connected with the banishment imposed by the authorities. Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno thus referred to a report published by some Santiago newspapers at the end of a religious service at the San Jose Obrero Church. In his homily he urged youths to renew their hope in Christ.

As regards the case of Father Marotto, who served as spokesman for the MIR, he said:

[Begin Fresno recording] I want to point out once more that the ecclesiastic measures adopted against Father Rafael Marotto have nothing to do with the banishment imposed by the country's political authority under transitory Article 24 of the Constitution. I would also like to make it clear that the church does not need to resort to the civilian courts to resolve its internal problems. In conclusion, I would like all Chileans to pray to God and the Virgin Mary to give us the necessary strength and faith to overcome the difficult situation our beloved homeland is confronting. [end recording]

The Santiago archbishop said that he regretted Father Marotto's banishment, stressing that the case must be reviewed by a court of law. As regards the incidents which occurred at the Oriente campus of the Catholic University, he justified the intervention of police members, who detained 24 agitators who had tried to alter the normal development of academic activities.

[Begin Fresno recording] There is an agreement from the Higher Council which gives me certain recommendations, recommendations which are addressed to the rector's office, on the best approach for similar cases since these cases have occurred repeatedly. Therefore they say that we should try to talk to the boys in these circumstances and resolve the problems and when things get to a breaking point we are also to use extreme measures. I suppose that they have tried to exhaust all means for resolving the problems at the university and then they were forced for the good of the entire community... [changes thought] We must bear in mind that this is a small group when we consider that there are 10,000, 12,000, 15,000 students. Therefore, I feel that they will use their sound judgment for reviewing these events in order to take this kind of measure. [end recording]

Finally, Msgr Fresno reiterated his call for reconciliation in Chile.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES MUNICIPALITY BUILDING

PY251625 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A bomb blast has shattered the windows of the La Cisterna municipality building, partially damaging a wall. Police and security service personnel immediately started an investigation aimed at capturing those responsible. No victims were reported.

FEBRES TO VISIT U.S. TO DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT

PA232147 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero will leave next Sunday for the United States, where he will meet with representatives of U.S. banks and the business sector. Vice President-elect Blasco Pena Herrera and an 8-member delegation will accompany President-elect Febres on his trip to the United States.

The Ecuadoran delegation will analyze with directors of U.S. and international banking and financing institutions Ecuador's $6.3 billion-foreign debt, part of which has already been renegotiated.

Febres Cordero has explained that he will seek mechanisms that will permit the renegotiation of the foreign debt under better conditions during his administration. He also said that he will present to U.S. businessmen proposals for foreign investment in Ecuador.

Leon Febres Cordero has been officially proclaimed president-elect and will receive his credentials when he returns from the United States, where he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Views Cartagena, Departs

PA251541 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] With a more than 3-hour delay due to a last-minute mechanical problem in the Ecuatoriana de Aviacion airplane, Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero left for the United States from Guayaquil yesterday. Febres Cordero said the essential objective of his trip is to hold talks with representatives of the Reagan administration, directors of the IMF, and officials of the Agency for International Development so as to obtain better conditions for the payment of the foreign debt and the granting of new credits for the country.

The president-elect asked Ecuadoreans to have faith in the results of his trip, and he stressed that for reasons of courtesy he could not reveal the exact points he will discuss with the international organizations. However, he indicated that his personal representatives, who have already traveled to the United States, have already begun talks.

He also commented on the Cartagena meeting, saying that it is a step forward in the search for solutions to Latin America's grave problems. He said the continent should unite, commercially integrate itself, and present a common front with regard to the rest of the world. He added that some mechanisms of the Andean Pact should be immediately modified.

EDUCATION MINISTER DIES OF HEART ATTACK

PY251206 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1155 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] We have just talked with Dr Villaloba from the intensive care ward of the Italian hospital. Education Minister Raul Pena has just passed away, presumably from a heart attack. We will confirm this latter.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NATION'S ABSENCE AT CARTAGENA

PY252234 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 Jun 84 pp 12, 13

[From the "Echo of the News" column]

[Text] According to E. Dario Centurion, under secretary for economic affairs of the Foreign Relations Ministry, Paraguay did not go to Cartagena because that meeting was attended by the most indebted countries of the region which are having problems paying off their foreign debts.

Paraguay's position is quite different; it does not share the difficulties of the other nations. According to specialized publications that came out last week, Paraguay's foreign debt totals $1.3 billion, a negligible amount if compared to that owed by other Latin American nations. The high-ranking government official said that this situation was "due to the prudent measures which the government had implemented in due time to keep the economy healthy." Let us hope that this policy regarding foreign debt will be maintained.

MOPOCO DENIES SALVADORAN GUERRILLA INVOLVEMENT

PY202153 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Jun 84 p 6

[Advertisement: "Communique Issued by Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) in Asuncion -- June 1984"]

[Text] Once again, out of the impunity and shadows in which official slander in Paraguay acts, it is sought to attribute to the MOPOCO attitudes and trends that are at odds with the pure performance and democratic standing of the MOPOCO. By manipulating the newspapers EL DIARIO DE HOY and EL MUNDO from the Republic of El Salvador, newspapers that are well known for being obvious mouthpieces of ultrarightist sectors in El Salvador, news of the alleged MOPOCO participation with the Salvadoran guerrillas has been disseminated. This information was relayed in Paraguay, as an "exclusive" piece of news, by the official newspaper of the pro-Stroessner Colorado Party, PATRIA, all but certifying the origin of this slander and its evil intention of distorting the truth. MOPOCO denounces this repeated and cunning official attack which the people and the party members have received with total disbelief and full conviction of its falsity. All of this seeks to whitewash the unending police repression and harassment inflicted upon our leaders and party members who are engaged, no matter what, in a feverish search to recover the internal freedom and self-determination of the Colorado Party in order to open, as soon as possible, the road to a true democracy in our long-suffering Paraguay.

Signed Dr Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, President.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FERREIRA ALDUNATE ISSUE

PY251812 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 22 Jun 84

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Cartagena, 22 Jun (NA) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has denied that his country has protested to Argentina for allowing Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate to make statements in Argentine territory favoring the fall of the military regime before returning from exile. Maeso, however, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "official conversations have taken place" with Argentine Ambassador Carlos Perette on this matter and added that "the dialogue between the countries is smooth."

The Uruguayan foreign minister categorically denied having protested to San Martin Palace the statements made by President Alfonsin in Spain about the Uruguayan institutionalization process.

Maeso said that the petitions of international organizations on behalf of Ferreira Aldunate's release "are expressions of wishes that we cannot satisfy because the case is in the hands of the law, and not of the executive branch."

Asked about the possibility of a coup in his country, Maeso said that "things are absolutely normal" in Uruguay. He added: "There is no political situation making it necessary to advance the date for elections" which are scheduled for 15 November.

When asked if Ferreira Aldunate's proscription against running as a presidential candidate is in force, he answered: "It is too early to say whether the elections are going to take place in this or that way" before the law gives its decision about the situation of the Blanco Party leader.

Maeso reiterated that the democratization process in Uruguay is taking place in a climate of "peace, security, and stability."

OPPOSITION WEEKLY DIRECTORS DETAINED, RELEASED

PY251734 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jun (TELAM-ANSA) -- An Uruguayan military court this afternoon ordered the release of the three directors of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA -- Alberto Zumaran, Roberto Rubio, and Mario Jaso -- who were detained last night because of an article published in the weekly.

The directors of LA DEMOCRACIA, the voice of the Blanco Party faction led by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, were questioned about an article concerning the conditions prevailing at the Punta Rieles prison in this capital, where more than 100 women are being held for political reasons. Press sources have reported that the writer of the offending article, Julian Murguia, is still being held at a military institution waiting for his case to be turned over to the appropriate court.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAWS 27 JUNE CIVIL STOPPAGE

PY260333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 26 Jun 84

[By Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Jun (AFP) -- The Uruguayan military regime on 25 June launched a vast counteroffensive seeking to prevent or at least to undermine the chances for success of the general strike which the opposition has called for Wednesday, 27 June.

President Gregorio Alvarez in agreement with the Council of Ministers tonight issued an executive decree outlawing the stoppage and warning that those who refuse to work on that day will be punished.

The public call to paralyze all activities on Wednesday, 27 June was launched last week by the Multiparty Group, an organization made up of the traditional Colorado and Blanco Parties, the leftist coalition Broad Front, and the minority party Civic Union.

According to the government decree the stoppage is an illegal action and the label of civic does not change its unlawful nature. The decree added that this stoppage harms the country economically and jeopardizes international credits by undermining the image of future rulers who are supporting the strike.

The decree says that the strike in the private and public sector is prohibited by law which means loss of salary for the hours not worked in addition to administrative sanctions according to the place where the strike is held.

This afternoon the Montevideo Municipality warned the private public transport companies to take the necessary measures to guarantee public transportation for the population on 27 June.

Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Manuel Buadas said this morning that the upcoming strike is illegal, prohibited by law, of no benefit anyway, and negative because it hurts the state.

Another government spokesman, Transport and Public Works Minister Francisco Tourreilles -- whom analysts say is close to President Alvarez -- came out today in support of the repressive measures through public declarations with clearly political content. Toureilles said that he is concerned over the attitude of political leaders who are sponsoring the general strike called, according to the minister, by the dissolved Interunion Workers Plenum (PIT) which has been labeled an illegal, Marxist organization.

Alvarez suggested last Thursday that repressive measures be adopted against those who joined the call made by the opposition front when he warned that every worker will lose at least a day's pay. However, the preparations by the opposition front to put into practice the measure next Wednesday gained momentum. Labor unions, social organizations, organizations grouping professionals, and even some business sectors continued to join.

Tonight, while the decree stating that the stoppage is illegal was being distributed at Government House, Montevideo's downtown area was suddenly invaded by thousands of vehicles and pedestrians who staged a new day of protest against the military regime. A huge automobile caravan and pedestrians wielding national and party banners cut off the traffic on the 18 de Julio Avenue, Montevideo's main thoroughfare, but no incidents took place. Tonight a political source told AFP that today's rally, which lasted for almost 30 minutes, served as a preparation for next Wednesday's stoppage.

The stoppage that is being organized by the political parties, labor unions, students, and other social organizations will be carried out under the banner of democracy, freedom, elections without proscriptions, amnesty, and work for everyone.

Sources that are linked to the opposition front have indicated during the past few hours that the citizens stoppage is one of the most important variables regarding how to confront the regime and it probably means a decisive qualitative step forward.

MORALES ON REFUGEE RELEASE IN CUBA, BILATERAL TIES

PA260142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jun (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul today said that the handing over of safe-conduct passes to occupants of the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana "seems a positive step toward the alleviation of existing tensions with Cuba."

The foreign minister said that it is still too soon to discuss a return to normal relations because it is necessary to wait and see what happens.

The Cuban Government's decision to let the people who had sought refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana go -- these people had been there for several years -- was received by the Venezuelan authorities with optimism. Those who benefited from the Cuban Government's decision began to leave the embassy 2 weeks ago.

Since then, the political climate between Cuba and Venezuela has been improving. High-level government authorities have expressed the possibility and their desire for the two countries to return to normal diplomatic relations.

In addition, Venezuelan courts must still make a pronouncement on the destruction of a Cuban airlines plane in Barbados. Thus far, this has hampered a return to cordial, bilateral relations between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS U.S. PRIME RATE INCREASE

PA260022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2123 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Carcas, 25 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela today described the half-point increase in the U.S. prime rate as a matter "of great concern" and asked for the adoption of measures to compensate the Latin American debtors. "The increase makes it more imperative to find alternatives for the countries reorganizing their debts, to establish mechanisms that will permit limiting the interest rates; otherwise, this will mean a great sacrifice for Latin America," said Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua to reporters at the presidential palace.

Citibank and two other banks today raised their prime rate from 12.5 to 13 percent, raising the increase so far this year to 2 points.

"It is something of the utmost concern, and it implies a greater burden on the debt service of all Latin American countries," Azpurua added.

EDEN PASTORA LEAVES CARACAS FOR PANAMA

PA260107 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Caracas, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Interior Minister Octavio Lepage has announced that anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora today left for Panama, after recovering in Caracas from wounds suffered in the 30 May attack at La Penca. His deputy Tito Chamorro allegedly left Venezuela on Friday, although his destination was not revealed.

SIMPSON-MAZZOLI BILL PROTEST PLANNED FOR 26 JUN

FL251227 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- More than 100 organizations from different sectors of the nation will protest in front of the U.S. Embassy this coming Tuesday. They will protest against approval of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill by the U.S. Congress.

According to the evening newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, representatives of political parties, labor unions, tenant farmers [colonos], and university students who belong to the People's National Workers Peasant Assembly [Asamblea Nacional Obrero Campesina Popular] are discussing an open nationwide call to congregate at the U.S. Embassy.

Manuel Diaz Salas of the Socialist Labor Party -- a leftist organization that is seeking legal status as a party -- was one of the persons who proposed the demosntration in front of the U.S. Embassy, calling for the participation of Labor Congress unions and of representatives of the PRI.

Plans exist to hold another demonstration in Mexico City with the participation of Chicano leaders.

Commentary Criticizes Bill

PA252155 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Jun 84 p 9

[Luis Rodriguez S. commentary: "Is There an Answer?"]

[Text] It appears certain that the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which only Monday was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives with a small five-vote margin, will be passed and put into effect. As everybody knows, this bill includes openly discriminatory elements against people of Mexican origin, in spite of the bill's apparent general purport.

On one hand, it offers an amnesty -- as if it were dealing with criminals -- for illegal aliens who arrived in the United States prior to 1 January 1982. At the same time, the bill prohibits employers from giving work to persons not meeting immigration requirements, that is, the illegal aliens who arrived in the United States after this date. The bill threatens employers with serious economic penalties. It is estimated that more than 2 million Mexicans would be affected by this bill and face imminent expulsion.

Considering the current Mexican crisis, which became more acute in 1982, it should be concluded that the largest migration to the north has been taking place in the past 2 years. It is a known fact that in bad times the northern border has been, traditionally, one -- and often the only -- escape valve that reduces the domestic pressure resulting from growing unemployment. This is more so now that we are facing a situation without precedent, especially in the countryside, where the majority of the people still live.

In a situation like the current one, the implementation of that bill, even if it answers a domestic problem of the United States, will represent a considerable increase in Mexico's unemployment and underemployment problem, especially in the poorest regions. It is probably clear to everyone that this could unleash serious social conflicts in a society that is already facing great pressure and that does not have short-term solutions.

Another aspect that must be considered is that our government is right now unable to offer any effective response that could halt or soften the impact of an immediate application of that law. There are Mexican-North Americans who feel especially hurt by this bill because it represents discrimination against them and because they would be open to continuous searches, could be continuously required to identify themselves, etc. They have stated their decision to struggle wholeheartedly against the bill to prevent its becoming law.

It would be worthwhile to ask if Mexico's diplomatic effort was efficient. We know that legislation is a domestic affair of a country, but in this case, when another country is affected by a particular legislation, there are means to struggle against that legislation, especially in the U.S. Congress, where so-called lobbying is absolutely legal and is frequently used by foreign governments. There are lobbyists -- who here would be called simply "coyotes" -- who have much prestige and influence in Congress and who handle precisely this type of problem for foreign governments. Was this considered to counteract the sponsors of the bill?

The tight vote margin -- 216 in favor and 211 against, makes it evident that there is strong opposition to the bill. This opposition includes rich farmers in the U.S. southwest, farmers who without Mexican labor would not be able to make the huge profits that have given them political strength. Many California industrialists, especially those in the clothes and electronics industries, are against the bill, which does not allow them to hire the cheap labor that has allowed them to compete in their own country against imports from Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, etc.

It must not be forgotten that his labor force has made it possible for California to become the world's 7th most important economic center, a fact that could not have been imagined if that state had not relied for decades on a cheap reserve labor force: the millions of Mexicans without documents who year after year, with great efforts and good work, increase the wealth of the United States, especially that of the southwestern states, those states that some time ago were ours.

CTM'S VELASQUEZ VIEWS STATUS OF LABOR CONGRESS

PA251843 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Fidel Velasquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, interviewed by Armando Cruz Sanchez in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Cruz Sanchez] First of all, Don Fidel, I would like to know if the Labor Congress [CT] is really in danger of splitting, as some media have reported.

[Velasquez] Definitely not. The fact that one or two organizations lack seriousness in their approach to problems and often change their minds about matters they have voted on or signed does not mean that the CT is in danger. What it does mean is that these organizations lose moral authority, whatever is left of it.

[Cruz Sanchez] Isn't this detrimental to the working class? Doesn't it run the risk of playing the game of certain reactionary forces which are intent on sowing division within the workers movement?

[Velasquez] Any attitude that is contrary to the goals of the workers movement plays into the hands of its enemies, or at least saves them the trouble of answering to the labor movement because there are people within the movement who answer for them.

[Cruz Sanchez] During such hard times for the working class as these, don't you agree that this is not a time to be negative but positive?

[Velasquez] Absolutely. This should be understood by the people who are trying to undercut or divide the workers' strength, although they are doing exactly the opposite. That is why their attitude is unforgivable and doubly a sin. Now then, the situation of the labor movement is not as difficult as you claim; the labor movement is in the same circumstances as the country's other social groups, as the people of Mexico. The workers movement may have more defenses in this regard than other strata.

[Cruz Sanchez] Don Fidel, I would like to refer to the Document of Intentions, which some organizations view as the "bone of contention" at the CT Congress. Will the CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] continue to stand firmly behind that document?

[Velasquez] Of course it will support it. Even though it has not signed it, the CTM actively participated in its drafting. The CTM has never denied its status as a responsible organization; it takes great care of its authority and greatly upholds its word. As I have said in previous meetings, this document will not lead to a confrontation and exerts no pressures of any kind. All the document does is give the government and the workers an opportunity to sit at the negotiating table and reach some final conclusion for the benefit of the masses.

[Cruz Sanchez] Wouldn't a lack of unity within the CT make the struggle of the working class even more difficult?

[Velasquez] I have said yes, but not in this case. I repeat: The fact that two organizations are against what the rest approved does not mean that there is a danger of division but simply that these gentlemen have disagreed with what the bulk of the workers organization has approved.

[Cruz Sanchez] Don Fidel, what does the CTM think is behing this attempt at sowing division?

[Velasquez] There is no need to put a label on it, is there? The events themselves lead us to discover what truly lies behind it: absolute irresponsibility on the part of some people who should have never accepted the role of defenders of the workers' interests because, given their attitude, they have not been and will never be their defenders.

[Cruz Sanchez] Regarding the CT, what is your view of the progress this organization has made? How do you feel about its consolidation as an umbrella organization for 33 of Mexico's most important labor federations and industrial unions?

[Velasquez] The CT is playing a great role in the labor sector. This is the biggest effort thus far to achieve proletarian unity and the most powerful movement put together thus far to confront the workers' constant problems. However, it is also a meeting place of ambitions and unspeakable intentions to destroy its strength on the part of people who are either unconscionable or foreign to the labor movement.

[Cruz Sanchez] Will the CTM calmly continue to seek unity, as you once said?

[Velasquez] The CTM is not worried about the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants [CROC]. Compared to ours, this organization is unimportant. It has been asserted that it is the second largest labor organization in Mexico; however, when an elephant and an ant walk together, the smallest one is the ant, isn't it?

[Cruz Sanchez] To conclude, as an experienced labor leader, I would like to have your views about the future of the CT's labor movement.

[Velasquez] We would like it to progress very much, both in achievements and benefits and to become, in the near future, a better bridge to achieve organic unity within the working class.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON MEETING WITH JACKSON

PA251517 Panama City YA in Spanish 25 Jun 84 p 32

[Text] Jose Manuel Faundes has told our newspaper that "the issues we raised with Rev Jesse Jackson, former candidate [as published] of the U.S. Democratic Party, were Panam 's disqualification as a member of the Contadora Group after the enormous fraud in the elections, the heavy foreign debt burden for the coming generations, and the fight against drug trafficking."

Faundes, who along with economist Ruben Dario Carles Jr, Lupe Supulveda, and Rosario Arias de Galindo was one of the members of the commission appointed by the Panamanian opposition to meet with the North American politician, told us that the conversation was extremely useful because Jackson was briefed in detail on "the electoral mockery against the Panamanian people in the last elections."

The meeting was held with Jackson despite all obstacles raised by the government to prevent it, Faundes said.

In some of his statements Jackson demanded respect for the opposition and or the will expressed by the people at the polls, thereby coinciding with the purposes of the meeting, Faundes explained.

NORIEGA IN ISRAEL ON 5-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PA260400 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, is on an official 5-day visit to Israel. He has been invited by General Moshe Levi.

General Noriega, who will tour several Israeli installations, began his visit with an interview with Gen Levi at the latter's Tel Aviv office. General Noriega has visited Israel on several occasions.

A military spokesman reporting on the Panamanian officer's visit did not give any additional details.

TEACHERS PROTEST, THREATEN 'CIVIC ACTION'

PA251619 Panama City YA in Spanish 25 Jun 84 pp 1, 28

[Authentic Independent Teachers Movement "manifesto to the nation", dated 23 June -- capitalized passages as published]

[Text] In the face of the difficult and critical historical moment we are confronting, the wise words of the father of Panamanian youth Octovatio Mendez Pereira are applicable. He wrote the following oath, which is a permanent legacy for Panamanians who love freedom, democracy, and justice.

"I swear to fight with all my strength and dignity as a man for culture, justice, freedom, for the right to live in peace, without fear and without threats, in a world where democracy and human solidarity unquestionably prevail."

Faithful to the essence of this historical message, the AUTHENTIC INDEPENDENT TEACHERS MOVEMENT manifests to the nation its strongest repudiation and publicly condemns all the electoral violations, illegal actions, insults, abuses, attacks, and crimes on the Panamanian people by civilian and military authorities, following the most shameful electoral process in our history.

The national tragedy we are confronting is evidenced in permanent violations by our civilian and military authorities of our laws and institutions and generalized scorn for the people's rights and achievements. This situation is clearly demonstrated by total disregard of the Organic Education Law and the categoric mandate which resulted from the glorious popular movement of a October 1979, and by the arrogant disdain for human rights and the people's autonomy to elect their government freely. All these outrages compel us to call on all civic, civil, and truly democratic forces in the country to undertake the sublime and urgent task of rescuing the Republic now in the hands of those who for 16 years have trafficked with the needs and genuine interests of Panamanians.

Our call is made particularly to teachers, in view of the determining role they have in forming our national civic awareness. We urge them to be on the alert and to carry out specific actions if the Education Ministry insists on not appointing teachers as demanded by the educational system for its effective functioning, ignoring the work and functions of the National Education Coordinating Commission [Commision Coordinadora de Educacion Nacional], and if the ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL does not put an end to its dilatory procedures and fraudulent decisions in relation to the results of the 6 May and 10 June 1984 elections. In this respect, we categorically warn that if this indecisive situation persists next week, teachers will respond with a specific civic action beginning on 4 July.

NOW OR NEVER

AUTHENTIC INDEPENDENT TEACHERS MOVEMENT

Panama City, 23 June 1984

Marco A. Alarcon, identity card 5-5-566

BRIEFS

NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR -- Swiss Ambassador to Panama Francois Nordmann, who resides in Guatemala, recently presented his credentials [Excerpt] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Jun 84 p 4 PA]

MOLIRENA RESIGNATION -- Cesar Arrocha Graell, president of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA, has submitted his irrevocable resignation as the party's president to the MOLIRENA Board of Directors. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 84 PA]

JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION FOR CANAL -- Japanese Foreign Ministry sources today announced that the Japanese Government will contribute $885,000 to the feasibility studies on a new Panama canal; the funds will be included in Japan's 1985 fiscal year budget. According to the sources, this represents Japan's largest commitment to the project to date. So far, Japan has contributed approximately $427,000 to the feasibility studies on a second Panamanian canal, which are being carried out jointly by Panamanian, U.S., and Japanese experts. [Excerpt] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 84 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE DISCUSSES NEUTRALITY, REGIONAL SITUATION

PM251532 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23 Jun 84 p 10

[President Luis Alberto Monge interviewed by Saverio Tutino in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Monge] I have brought to my meetings with representatives of social democratic Europe, and with Christian democrats and liberals too, the specific viewpoint of Costa Rica, which, despite being in the eye of the storm, is still managing to keep out of the war. We do not believe that war can resolve Central America's problems and want to make Western Europe's democratic spirit and desire for peace exert greater influence in our unfortunate region. I encountered very constructive attitudes on everyone's part. A favorable response was generated by the idea of a summit meeting of foreign ministers of the 10 EEC and 5 Central American countries to be held in San Jose concurrently with the UN plenary session at the end of September or beginning of October. The four countries of the Contadora group plus Spain and Portugal, which, though not EEC members, are closest to our problems, will probably also be invited. We will try to develop action complementary to, not in competition with, that of the Contadora Group. We are asking Europe not to become involved in problems of war but to concern itself with socioeconomic problems, which is something that we believe has been done insufficiently so far.

[Tutino] In your solemn declaration of permanent neutrality last November, you took a dangerous and perhaps partly impossible gamble. The United States is doing its utmost to turn Costa Rica into a foothold, if not a base, against Sandinist Nicaragua. Among other things, on the pretext of constructing a road, it tried to install on Costa Rican territory nearly a thousand U.S. military engineer corps advisers.... Some maintain that your country is a hidden U.S. satellite.

[Monge] That is absurd. Of course the Costa Rican people have no historical reasons to harbor any rancor toward the United States. But we understand others who have sufficient reasons to harbor strong resentment toward the country that has made many mistakes in their regard. But we too want to be respected, though we do not have the same anti-U.S. feeling. We do not believe in the utility of any war and still do not want an army. We have weighed the risks, but we have compared them with the risks we would run if we did have an army and have preferred not to have one. As for U.S. aid in constructing that road, for the time being the conditions for accepting it do not exist. Without the conflicts and war in Nicaragua, which Managua claims is guided by the CIA, we would be risking nothing by accepting. But as things are, we could not do so without prompting suspicions and being obliged to provide too many explanations. And the United States has accepted our remaining outside the conflict.

[Tutino] Why did you expel Eden Pastora?

[Monge] Neutrality applies to wars. However, as regards Central America's social and political problems, we are not neutral and indeed want to take part in the joint effort for peace and economic and social progress. Pastora was asked by us to leave the country because he was involving us in the war. Our stance toward Managua is clear: The divergences must not hinder normal relations. We have had incidents and frictions. Costa Rica is traditionally a land of exile for dissidents, who must find room in our country to voice their political beliefs, not to organize military actions. We want a watchdog committee -- the broadest possible -- on the border with Nicaragua to be established to help us satisfy international public demand for observance of mutual neutrality.

[Tutino] Costa Rica has offered its good offices to facilitate the dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the new president, Jose Napoleon Duarte. Less officially, it has also tried to facilitate a dialogue between Cuba and Washington. What point have these intiatives reached?

[Monge] Before leaving for Europe, I proposed a meeting in San Jose at the beginning of July between the opposition front and Duarte. But part of the Salvadoran Army is opposed to it. Until the new parliament is elected next March the Constituent Assembly dominated by D'Aubuisson's majority will be in place. As for Cuba, we believe that in the Central American crisis there are two factors that cannot be ignored: Cuba and the United States. Neither of the two should plat the [nonspeaking] role of the stone guest. So it is necessary to talk to Washington and Havana, and the sooner a direct dialogue between them begins the better. We have normal, though not diplomatic, relations with Cuba. We cannot accuse it of destabilizing actions.

[Tutino] Economically, how does Costa Rica stand with respect to the other Latin American countries stifled by their foreign debts?

[Monge] We have managed to curb inflation. We have a foreign debt of $3 billion, proportionately one of the world's largest. We reached agreements with our creditors and rigorously honor our deadlines. That does not alter the fact that we are entirely in favor of coordination with the other Latin American countries to organize a joint strategy on the problem of foreign debt repayment.

NARCOTICS CHIEF UNHARMED IN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA251500 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel Luis Barrantes Aguilar, director of the Security Ministry's narcotics office, was the victim of an assassination attempt yesterday. The attempt took place at 1415 in front of the skating rink located on San Pedro de Montes de Oca Road. Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has reported that unidentified individuals fired on the narcotics chief as he drove by. His family was with him; no one was hurt. The assailants, who were driving in the opposite lane, fired at the colonel's car head on, shattering its windshield. Minister Solano said that an ensuing search failed to locate the criminals or their vehicle. Although the reasons for the attempt are not known, it is presumed that drug traffickers carried out the attack.

CIVIL GUARD DETAINS SOCIAL REHABILITATION STRIKERS

PA231843 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] On the instructions of First Arraigning Judge Claudio Cruz, the Civil Guard detained approximately 50 social rehabilitation [adaptacion social] workers, participants in their sector's 15-day-old strike. The Civil Guard also forcibly dispersed another group of social rehabilitation workers who were only a few members from where their colleagues were detained. The incidents occurred this afternoon outside the Crime and Detention Unit Building in San Sebastian when some of the strikers decided to prevent the arrival or departure of any vehicle carrying detainees.

This afternoon's violent outbreak worries strike leaders and high-ranking Justice Ministry officials. It is believed that if the strike continues into next week and is not resolved, uncontrollable situations might occur. This afternoon the antiriot Civil Guard was ready to begin using teargas, a fact that demonstrates the gravity of these incidents.

This situation has made it necessary to speed up the steps taken to reach points of agreement between the strikers and the government; for example, inviting San Jose Archbishop Msgr Roman Arrieta to a meeting tonight. The archbishop has offered to mediate in this labor conflict.

On the instructions of Justice Minister Dr Hugo Alfonso Munoz, Marino (Sagot), director of social rehabilitation, met with Judge Cruz to obtain the detained strikers release. These efforts failed because of the judge's firm decision not to release those who, in his view, had committed the crimes of obstructing justice and inciting others to abandon their work places. We have been told that the detainees are in general detention facilities awaiting the possible settlement of the strike within the next few hours. This could result in their immediate release.

EL SALVADOR

JESSE JACKSON ARRIVES IN SAN SALVADOR ON VISIT

PA251430 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1420 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] A few minutes ago, the plane carrying Rev Jesse Jackson, who is seeking the U.S. Democratic Party presidential nomination, landed on the main runway of El Salvador's international airport. After holding a meeting with FDR leaders in Panama yesterday, he will meet this morning with President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Reverend Jackson has arrived at the airport.

Meets With Duarte

PA252224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2158 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and U.S. Democratic candidate Jesse Jackson discussed here today the possibilities of a dialogue between the government and the guerrillas of this country.

In brief remarks at the Presidential Palace, Duarte said that during his private visit to El Salvador Jackson "brought a message that we respect very much. We thoroughly discussed the problems of this country and those of the United States."

The Salvadoran president added that Jackson "explained his points of view on the talks he held with FMLN-FDR representatives, and I will report these views to the Salvadoran people so that they can be well informed." Jackson met in Panama yesterday with leaders of the FMLN-FDR as part of a visit he is making to the Central American region.

Duarte noted that "the efforts that Jackson is making in his moral offensive are supported by the Salvadoran people because he talks about efforts, faith, and justice in the achievement of peace."

For his part, Jesse Jackson said that Duarte "gave a warm reception to our appeal for a moral, rather than a military, offensive to be chosen in resolving this country's conflict." He added that the FMLN-FDR leaders had expressed their willingness to talk with the Salvadoran Government inside El Salvador and without prerequisites.

Meanwhile, President Duarte said that his government's position "is not to talk with weapons on the table." He reiterated that "we will first seek the establishment of the proper conditions in order to engage in a dialogue that is more than merely tactical."

Jackson said that he also discussed the possibility of amnesty for political prisoners with the Salvadoran president.

Jackson also talked with Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, who is replacing Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas. The archbishop is in Germany on a pastoral tour. Rosas Chavez told the press that his talks with Jackson "were smooth, because the country's problems were approached from the Christian viewpoint." He also praised the black American leader's peace efforts.

Further Jackson Remarks

PA260209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Jesse Jackson, Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. presidential election, today delivered to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte a proposal by the Salvadoran guerrillas. The proposal deals basically with the holding of talks without prerequisite. Jackson labeled as "very fruitful" the talks he held Sunday with the FDR and the FMLN in Panama, in which he asked them to choose the "moral offensive" instead of the "military offensive." Although President Duarte said that he will study the document and disclose its contents to the people, he stressed that he will not negotiate with weapons on the table. Referring to his meeting with Jackson, Duarte said that the Democratic hopeful had brought a message "that we have received with respect."

Jackson, voicing the U.S. concern over political prisoners, delivered to President Duarte a list of prisoners and a request for amnesty.

Jackson said, "We have to prevent a U.S. intervention." He said that "if the United States intervenes militarily, no one will win." In his quest for negotiations he said, "we have to develop a radical passion for talks." He added that "in the quest for war, there can be no winners; and in the quest for peace, there can be no losers."

Rosas Chavez on Jackson Meeting

PA252219 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Referring to his meeting with Jesse Jackson, black leader and U.S. presidential candidate, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the San Salvador auxiliary bishop, said that they discussed the Salvadoran conflict. The prelate and the U.S. leader held talks at the Archbishopric Office in northern San Salvador where the police kept a strict watch.

YSU asked the prelate about his impression of Jackson. Msgr Rosas Chaves said:

[Begin recording] [Rosas Chavez] [Words indistinct] the fact that he is a Protestant pastor must be stressed from the beginning of this conversation because we shared a common language. We were able to view problems from a more religious approach, from man's image of God. We purposely avoided the political aspects, but focused our attention on the drama of war, the [word indistinct] which war causes, and the need to seek peaceful, nonviolent, political, and nonmilitary paths to solve the conflict. This was the essence of our conversation.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you mention the Salvadoran conflict in your talks?

[Rosas Chavez] It was the main topic of our conversation. The truth is that he wanted to give us an idea of his reason for touring these countries. He wanted to explain his point of view and express his concern. What he told me is in line with what he discussed at the news conference today. He (?read) a communique there which said practically the same as what we had discussed. From here he will be going to Nicaragua and Cuba, particularly Cuba where he is planning to soften the positions of the Cuban Government.

[Reporter] Apparently, Mr Jackson is openly opposed to military intervention in the Central American countries. How does the church view this?

[Rosas Chavez] It is important to recall that he is a politician. He is a politician who is in the opposition. Therefore, in our talks we tried to focus our dialogue on aspects which have (?less to do) with his own political campaign. However, this was unavoidable because his visit has a political connotation within his party, and a struggle is under way in the United States to reach power in the upcoming November elections. Therefore, [words indistinct] we see in him [words indistinct] very humanitarian, but he doesn't hide that he is a politician and that he will try to gain politically from his visit to El Salvador. [end recording]

Msgr Rosas Chavez said that Jackson emphasized his opposition to granting more military aid to El Salvador. He said that he supports granting more economic aid for this country which has been involved in a guerrilla war for approximately 5 years.

Later, Jackson went to the Presidential Palace where he was greeted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at approximately 1130. He was still meeting with Duarte at 1200. It is not expected that he will visit the Mariona jail.

COPREFA REPORTS CONFESSION OF RN-FARN MEMBER

PA221550 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that Miguel Angel Pena Lopez, alias Nicolas, who was captured recently by the Salvadoran Army, has said that members of the National Resistance-Armed Forces of National Resistance [IRN-FARN] extremist organization are posing as members of the Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, in order to murder their own companeros. COPREFA says that Pena Lopez confessed that he has been a member of the RN-FARN since 1980 and that on 18 April, near the La Bermeja cemetery on San Salvador's Venezuela Boulevard, he met with another subversive whose alias is Jaime. While he was talking with Jaime, three armed members of the RN-FARN arrived. He said that he recognized one of the three armed men, whose alias is Jose. They arrived in a Toyota Hi-Ace vehicle and said that they were ESA members. They quickly and violently tied Jaime's hands, placed him upside down between the car seats, and headed toward the neighborhood of Vista Hermosa, where he was shot in the head and body and his dead body left on the main street. Pena Lopez also said that he worked directly under a man known as Marcos who was active in a labor union called the Salvadoran Unified Trade Union Movement [MUSYGES]. He added that in August 1981 he traveled to Mexico, where he promoted the sale of FMLN-FDR propaganda for 6 months. In June 1982 [date as published] he returned to El Salvador to continue his work in the union movement. COPREFA concludes its report by stating that Miguel Angel Pena Lopez has been handed over to a military court.

FARABUNDO MARTI COMMENTS ON JACKSON'S VISIT

PA260251 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Senator [as heard] Jesse Jackson, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party of the United States, arrived in El Salvador today.

Jackson is also a candidate for the presidency of the United States, representing the Democratic Party [as heard], which will oppose Ronald Reagan in the U.S. elections in November of this year.

During his visit to our country, the Democratic Party candidate met with Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez. At the meeting, the U.S. senator expressed his firm opposition to the military aid Ronald Reagan gives the Salvadoran regime. Jackson also expressed his concern over the situation being endured by over 500 of our compatriots, political prisoners whose human rights are being systematically violated by the Salvadoran regime.

In his political campaign as a presidential candidate, Jesse Jackson has been distinguished by his resolute support for a negotiated solution to El Salvador's conflict and by his firm opposition to the warmongering policy pursued by Ronald Reagan in the Central American region.

The visit to our country by Jesse Jackson, senator and U.S. presidential candidate, comes at a time when the Durate regime is proposing military solutions to various ongoing labor conflicts. It also comes at a time when Duarte has firmly established his intransigent position with regard to a negotiated political solution with the FMLN and FDR.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITY

Fighting in Morazan

PA250302 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Fighting is still going on in Morazan Department as rebel forces continue to hit a concentration of seven enemy battalions, comprising 3,500 troops, which have already completed 9 days of unsuccessful operations, being subjected to a war of attrition by our guerrilla units, which have already inflicted 99 dead and wounded on the enemy forces. Our forces also destroyed two military vehicles.

The latest blow to wear out the puppet Army troops in Morazan Department, which constitutes a new setback to the command of Domingo Monterrosa, took place Tuesday morning, when units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade ambushed a convoy of three Army trucks carrying troops from San Francisco Gotera to Ocicala. The ambush took place between the landing strip and Pedernal Canton, 3 km from Francisco Gotera. Our units set off two mines, destroying one truck and seriously damaging the others. In this operation we inflicted 20 dead and 15 wounded on the forces of Domingo Monterrosa.

The enemy evacuated their casualties to the landing strip, where a helicopter made five trips to take away the dead and wounded.

Meanwhile, our units engaged reinforcements sent from the capital city of Morazan in clashes that lasted over 40 minutes. In this action, one of our troops was slightly wounded.

Army Casualties in Morazan

PA251347 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] We inform our people and the people of the world listening to our station that on Sunday, 24 June, clashes in Morazan continued, the result of an 11-day stay in the area by 7 battalions of the puppet Army, which has so far suffered 102 casualties, including deaths and injuries.

In these past 11 days, the FMLN in Morazan has maintained a prolonged wearing-down action against the enemy battalions using rifles, mines in the dictatorship troops' path, and mortar fire, such as in the attack that took place last Saturday at 2000, when Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade artillery units opened 81-mm mortar fire on members of the Atonal Battalion as it crossed the Torola River from the northern shore to the south during a withdrawal of the enemy forces. We do not yet know the exact number of casualties resulting from this attack with 81-mm mortars against the Atonal Battalion troops, but our advanced observation posts reported that our firing at the Atonal Battalion crossing Torola River were effective. Thus far in these operations in Morazan, the enemy has suffered 102 casualties, including deaths and injuries, while we have suffered 3 deaths and 5 injuries.

On Sunday, 24 June, clashes in Morazan Department continued against the 7 battalions that have remained in the area for 11 days in a useless operation in which 3,500 dictatorship soldiers came to destroy homes, stone housetops, and steal chickens and cattle from the civilian population. A total of 3,500 soldiers came to [words indistinct]; 3,500 soldiers came to Morazan to dig into latrines and destroy stone fences; 3,500 soldiers came to kill donkeys and destroy crops. They returned with 102 dead and injured. We repeat, they returned after these actions of pillage with 102 deaths and injuries.

Army Convoy Ambushed

PA260203 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] At 2030 on 23 June, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade members attacked Atonal Battalion troops with 81-mm mortar shells as these soldiers were crossing Torola River [words indistinct] in their retreat from an operation they had been carrying out in the country's east for the past 11 days.

In addition, we ambushed an enemy convoy on the Yoloaiquin-Gotera road on 24 June. We inflicted 40 casualties on the troops, 25 wounded and 15 dead. We repeat, on 24 June we ambushed an enemy convoy on the Yoloaiquin-Gotera road. We inflicted 40 casualties on the troops of the puppet regime, 25 wounded and 15 dead [words indistinct]

BRAZ Attacks Army Post

PA260158 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, attention to this report from Usulutan. Our revolutionary army has inflicted 36 casualties during an attack on the 6th Infantry Brigade forces. This is the report sent by the general command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's [BRAZ] southern group.

Today, Monday, 25 June, BRAZ special units carried out an attack on troops of the 6th Infantry Brigade stationed at Usulutan's Socorro farm, 1 km south of El Transito. The attack, which lasted 10 minutes, was carried out with RPG-7 fire and explosive charges hurled into a shed where 60 members of the dictatorship were. Our special units outwitted the sentries and attacked. They then proceeded to annihilate these sentries. As a result of this attack, 12 men were killed and 24 were wounded. This is only a preliminary report. We have to report that Companero Martin was killed. He belonged to the Mario Armijo special forces unit. Martin was wounded by a defective explosive charge and died while he was being taken away to be treated.

This attack shows that the Salvadoran people, without having Ronald Reagan's millions of dollars, planes, and cannon, can defeat the dictatorship with heroism and determination. The same fate will befall any foreign soldier who violates our territory, particularly if he is a Yankee interventionist. Death to Yankee imperialism. Revolution or death, we shall win.

Here is more last-minute information on this attack. It has been reported that our attack involved a whole enemy company that was at the farm mentioned. It has been reported to us that during this attack most of the soldiers were either killed or wounded. Only two soldiers from the shed escaped injury, while the remaining 58 are either dead or seriously wounded. The death of 12 of these soldiers has been confirmed.

[Signed] General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Southern Group

Helicopter Pilot Killed

PA260232 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] A Salvadoran Air Force helicopter pilot has been annihilated by our patriotic fire. Salvadoran people: Attention, pay close attention. The pilot was downed in fighting during the week of 13 June [as heard] when the puppet forces launched an offensive near Tenancingo, Tejutepeque, and Cinquera in the Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments. As we reported at the time, the enemy offensive failed. Our vanguard units placed near San Antonio Canton in Cuscatlan Department killed three and injured four of the enemy troops. The puppet Army sustained another seven casualties, including a corporal, at La Mesa Hill, Cabanas Department. In the fighting at La Mesa Hill we damaged a helicopter, wounded the pilot who died shortly afterward. We repeat this important information: A Salvadoran Air Force pilot, a helicopter pilot trained by the Yankee invaders, by military personnel sent by Ronald Reagan, lost his life in fighting at La Mesa Hill in Cabanas Department. The puppets sustained another 14 casualties in their unsuccessful operation. This downing of a helicopter pilot [words indistinct].

VENCEREMOS ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST 'WAR ECONOMY'

PA251339 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The policies of repression, terror, destruction, depopulation, and economic strangulation carried out by the dictatorship's Army have affected 38 percent of the country. More than 100 areas under government jurisdiction have suffered from these policies. In response to this, the Salvadoran people and its vanguard the FMLN have deepened the sabotage of the war economy, of the oligarchs' economy, and have carried out the "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in the Rural Areas" campaign.

GUATEMALA

POPULISTS WANT ASSEMBLY TO CHOOSE PRESIDENT

PA221915 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 22 Jun 84

["Populist Party in Open Opposition" advertisement]

[Excerpts] Asisclo Valladares Molina, theorist and secretary general of the Guatemalan Populist Party, has defined his party's open opposition to the current de facto government's decision, as expressed by the head of state, that the national constituent assembly should not elect a provisional president.

As the Populist Party respects the opinions of all Guatemalans, it respects the current government's political views, but it does not agree with them. Mejia's arguments are not valid to the Populists, for though it is not a constitutional tradition for a provisional president to be elected, the truth is that our tradition is inadequate to serve as a guideline for us. In our constitutional tradition, many assemblies have consisted of appointed rather than elected members, providing no choice for the voters. Those assemblies could certainly not have rebelled against their master, the de facto government that installed them at will.

The Populist Party advocates the election of a provisional president by the assembly and, simultaneously, the establishment of this president's term of office. This will ensure that there will be no uncertainty, in the party's opinion. The Populist Party, the champion of the struggle for full powers for the assembly, will accept the electoral results and expects the current government to accept people's will as expressed in the election

The party deems it vital that our homeland properly organize all branches of the government from the outset. The Supreme Court of Justice must be organized so that it will be stable and independent. A national unity cabinet must be created with the pluralistic representation of all representative political groups, in accordance with the number of votes each obtained in the elections. There must also be a provisional constitutional congress that will hold legislative power.

The Populist alternative truly opens the door to international respect for our homeland and may play a decisive role in establishing the era of peace and development for which we all hope. The Populist Party is convinced that the Guatemalan Army will be obedient and nondeliberative, which means that it will heed the people's will.

People's power expressed in an assembly is superior to de facto power, and this fact must be recognized.

Finally, the Populist theorist admits that the incumbent government respects freedom of expression, which has enabled the Populist Party to adopt a position of open opposition and to permit the people to realize what is at stake at this moment.

Which power is greater -- that which the people exercise through an assembly freely elected by them or that wielded by de facto authorities without a mandate from the people? The law on freedom of expression must also be constitutional and the Populist Party will get to know it even though it has not been included in the call.

There will be peace the day there is justice.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR'S RETURN TO NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

PA260259 Rome IPS in Spanish 0221 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jun (IPS) -- The Honduran Government today announced that it will attend the events to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution and will return its permanent ambassador to Managua.

A communique issued by the Foreign Secretariat announced the reinstatement of Ambassador Isidro Tapia, a retired Army colonel, to the diplomatic mission. The decision has already been reported to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, in a "conciliatory" gesture that caused surprise in Tegucigalpa.

With totally deteriorated relations, Honduras and Nicaragua have been experiencing a dangerous tension on their borders, where armed incidents have occurred in recent months. Tapia was withdrawn from Managua following the downing of a Honduran military helicopter in Nicaraguan territory, an incident that occurred on 8 May, and in which Honduras was termed the aggressor.

Tapia will head the Honduran delegation to attend the official 19 July events, the fifth anniversary of [words indistinct] "violations of territorial sovereignty and pillage actions promoted by Sandinist troops."

The tone of the communique released in Tegucigalpa today changed, and emphasized that "our country restores, for its part, the diplomatic relations with Nicaragua at the ambassadorial level, bringing them back to normal."

This attitude seems to continue the more "pragmatic" policy of the new Armed Forces command headed by General Walter Lopez. On Friday, the military commander authorized the delivery of the bodies of three Sandinist soldiers and the two troops who had been taken prisoner -- one of them a border guardsman and the other a militiaman -- whom Managua authorities had reported as "missing."

To some observers, the Honduran gesture is a result of bilateral negotiations begun between the Governments of Nicaragua and the United States. The direct talks held in Managua between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega on 1 June prompted some bewilderment in Honduran official circles.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Secretariat unofficially noted that "we cannot remain isolated, defending to death causes that others are willing to negotiate."

BODIES OF FOUR MORE SANDINIST SOLDIERS FOUND

PA251536 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] There are at this time new reports regarding the incident that took place last 19 June in the (Vilicuco) border area. Just a few moments ago a dispatch from the Central American news agency stated that (?30), not 3 Sandinist People's Army [EPS] members were killed in a clash with Honduran troops in Honduran territory last 19 June.

Reports received from Tegucigalpa through Jose Danilo Izaguirre state that seven, not three, members of the EPS were killed during an incursion into Honduran territory when they clashed with Honduran Army troops. According to these reports, the Honduran Army and the Civil Defense Committee found four more bodies of EPS members in Sabaneta, on the border with Nicaragua. It is possible that the Nicaraguan Government will request the bodies of the soldiers, although nothing has been said on this subject so far.

The following information has been obtained by Jose Danilo Izaguirre, and it is an exclusive report.

[Begin recording] Four more bodies were found in the vicinity of Sabaneta, near Vilicuco, Choluteca Department, on the border with Nicaragua in the southern part of the country. It is presumed that these bodies are part of the group that clashed with the national Army when, according to the Honduran Army, the Sandinists entered Honduran territory and clashed with members of the Army and the Civil Defense Committee, some 4 or 5 km inside Honduran territory. [end recording]

'GUERRILLA'S PRESENCE IN REFUGEE CAMPS PROTESTED

PA221734 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Honduran troops have clashed with Salvadoran guerrillas. Residents in the area have asked the military authorities to relocate a Salvadoran refugee camp because they feel that it is a sanctuary for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

On Tuesday night a platoon from the 12th Infantry Battalion clashed with a column of Salvadoran guerrillas, who escaped and hid in Camp No 2 at Mesa Grande, San Marcos de Ocotepeque. Hours later, a detachment from the 12th Battalion commanded by Colonel Carlos Mauricio Soto inspected the scene of the incident and concluded that the guerrillas do indeed hide in the refugee camps.

Area residents said that they will set fire to the camps if the authorities do not relocate them, for many Hondurans are being killed because of the activities of the guerrillas, who seek refuge and receive treatment for their wounds in the camps in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY PROTESTS TO HONDURAS ON EXPLOSIONS

PA260410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Foreign Ministry Information and Press Directorate statement issued in Managua on 25 June; read by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Manuel Espinoza Rivera -- recorded]

[Text] Between 1110 and 1115 today, 25 June, three trucks carrying six cotton reapers entered Nicaraguan territory from Honduras across the border at El Espino. Shortly after they entered Nicaraguan territory, three of the reapers exploded. Subsequently, sappers from the Corps of Engineers of the Sandinist People's Army deactivated three explosive devices placed in the other machinery. Preliminary investigations indicate that the explosions within the reapers were produced by special mechanisms, and that the explosives were of the type customarily used by the Central Intelligency Agency for its terrorist operations.

The explosions caused considerable damage to the machinery. As a precautionary measure, three other trucks coming from Honduras with agricultural machinery were denied entry.

The Nicaraguan Government has observed with great concern the use of Honduran border installations for indiscriminate terrorist actions of this type that not only damage the country's property but also represent an imminent threat to the lives of Nicaraguan citizens.

The Nicaraguan Government has sent a note of protest to the Honduran Government pointing out the seriousness of these events and making an urgent appeal to Honduran authorities to redouble surveillance and control activities in their territory in an effort to prevent a recurrence of such criminal actions carried out in accordance with CIA plans.

WHEELOCK REPORTS ON CONTRA CASUALTIES, CLASHES

PA251634 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Jamie Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister and commander of the revolution, has told Radio Sandino that an advance camp of CIA counterrevolutionary mercenaries in the 6th Region was broken up recently by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and militias.

[Begin Wheelock recording] The most important thing, at the military level, is that the EPS and the militia inflicted serious losses on the counterrevolution.

These clashes were part of a much larger operation aimed at ousting the counterrevolutionaries from the northern region. There have been veritable battles, including the battle of (Turugua) where the counterrevolutionaries suffered more than 40 dead. This is a body-count figure. We believe they had more dead. We have recovered 30 rifles, 3 machineguns, and M-79 grenades. We seized a camp that could have been used by more than 300 counterrevolutionaries. This is important because that camp was the counterrevolutionaries' advance post in the 6th Region. This camp, from an operational point, had a command role for the counterrevolutionary forces operating in the region. [end recording]

ARMY CAPTAIN ON 'LOGISTICAL SUPPORT' TO CONTRAS

PA252028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1926 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has increased its air logistical support to the anti-Sandinist columns that are deployed between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, an Army spokesman reported today.

Captain Bosco Centeno, military commander of the Department of Rio San Juan on the Costa Rican border, told the Sandinist press that the "counterrevolutionaries" receive supplies from U.S. C-47 and DC-3 aircraft.

The military commander added that the logistical aid operations to the combants of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), are supported by spy flights made by U-2 and RS-71 aircraft.

According to Capt Centeno, these aircraft, which have conducted previous flights in the northern part of the country, have increased their flights over the southern part of Nicaraguan territory in the past few days.

The source added that the military material destined for the ARDE rebels is transported from Honduras and El Salvador.

The military commander stated that the U.S. aircraft land with the logistical support for the anti-Sandinists on five landing strips located in Costa Rican territory, a few kilometers from the border with Nicaragua. Centeno said that the military munitions have been reaching the ARDE forces, who were "badly beaten" a few days ago by Sandinist People's Army (EPS) troops carrying out Operation "Sovereignty."

According to the military commander, the attack by the Sandinist troops resulted in the desertion of at least 400 "counterrevolutionaries" from the ARDE ranks who later surrendered to the Costa Rican authorities. He noted that these 400 deserters were part of the group of 600 men who penetrated national territory at the beginning of this month through the sectors of Rio Bartola, Rio Machuca, and Boca San Carlos.

The antigovernment detachments concentrated on nine points in the border Department of Rio San Juan from where they were expelled, Capt Centeno added.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES SPECULATION BILL

PA260030 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A heated discussion on speculation took place at the State Council's weekend session. The debates followed a motion presented by the government junta calling for an amendment to Article 13, which has already been approved. The government junta proposed that sanctions against speculators not be levied by the judicial branch, but instead by the police. The majority of the State Council members decided on an intermediate formula which allows the Attorney General's Office to relay each case to the legal authority considered most appropriate.

The speculation discussion started a debate because opposition representatives felt that a crime would be sanctioned more than once under these guidelines. Let's hear what Fanor Avendano of the Social Christian Party, PSC, said:

[Begin Avedano recording] We should not only think about ideological diversification which, on many occasions, civilian and military authorities have used to describe situations in which a politician or union leader expresses his opinion. I would like to use this same term, but within the framework of our current reality. Moreover, we should respect established laws so that we can live in a country within a legal framework of procedures that shows respect for the law anywhere in the world. These are the norms on which society is based. Nicaraguan and international laws clearly state that a crime cannot be punished twice. In this [word indistinct] already approved, it is clear that administrative laws are applied and that there is also an attempt to apply penal laws and laws of the Sandinist police. Therefore, this law does not seem aimed at protecting consumers. Instead, it seems to be aimed at creating a police state, a state where nothing can be done.

It is not by casting people into prison, or by planning and organizing what little a citizen has or can have for his survival that the problem of a basic products shortage can be solved. We know we are suffering from a shortage. We should try to solve this shortage. We are not considering speculations because in this particular case we might ask: Who has the rice, beans, and all of the basic products necessary for the people?

Here we have established organizations that handle all of these products. Therefore, how can a particular citizen not closely linked to an organization that handles and stores basic products be a speculator? [end recording]

Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, State Council secretary, answered PSC representative Avendano's strong criticisms of the bill being discussed to combat speculation:

[Begin Solis recording] My aim is to discuss the proposition made by Fanor Avendano. Taking Avendano's stance into consideration, some pertinent aspects should be considered.

When we approved Article 13 of this bill, [words indistinct] appropriate to this discussion. It was agreed that these violations, regardless of their being administratively penalized according to previous articles through fines, confiscation, and even the cancellation of the commercial permit -- this is what the Ministry of Domestic Trade can do legally -- would be classified as crimes. Perhaps, this is a matter of editing; we must improve the article later. If, in addition, this behavior was considered a crime, then judicial authorities would rule on this in accordance with the public order and security law. [Passage indistinct] This is how the previous Article 13 read. This article specified that if this behavior, in addition to fines, confiscation, and the cancellation of business permits, fell within the public order and security law, it would be judged according to this law and its special procedures that contemplate imprisonment.

For this reason, what Estrella de Chamorro presented was not precisely the case. She said that an additional penalty was being applied according to this bill; however, only one and the same penalty is being considered. Administratively, the bill only contemplates three penalties: fines, confiscation, and the cancellation of business licenses. This is what is included in Articles 8, 9, and 10 of the bill.

The government junta's amendment disagrees with the State Council in that judicial authorities. . . What the government junta clearly specifies is that when these actions are crimes they should be judged by the police's jurisdictional functions law. Therefore, we would have to correct this amendment in case it is improved [words indistinct].

Thus far, the police's jurisdictional functions law identifies two crimes to be considered by the police: cattle rustling and drug trafficking. These crimes may or may not be judged by courts because, although judges have the authorization to rule on them, sometimes they will not do so. Such cases can be punished with 7 to 10 years imprisonment.

It is my opinion that this amendment deals precisely with the country's current situation regarding speculation, and that it is the best, according to the government junta [words indistinct] State Council [words indistinct] which does not have to accept the opinion of the government junta. The State Council may or may not take the junta's opinion into consideration and can correct it [words indistinct]. The application of the corresponding penalties is the police's responsibility, unlike what was approved [word indistinct] judicial authorities, who are in charge of applying this law. This is the correct explanation. We are not dealing with two different penalties; otherwise, we could even have a tangle in this [words indistinct]. [end recording]

DEMOCRATIC COORDINATING BOARD OUTLINES POSITION

Seeks Postponement of Elections

WA251313 Rome IPS in English 19 Jun 84

[By Carlos Salazar]

[Text] Managua, June 19 (IPS) -- An alliance of five opposition parties in Nicaragua today demanded that the Sandinista government postpone the planned November elections, warning that otherwise they might boycott the polls. Luis Rivas, president of the Democratic Coordinating Group, said during a lunch meeting with foreign reporters that the time period before the elections "is very short and must be extended."

Rivas, who is also secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), said that "140 days are very few to prepare" for a "normal" election process. The government set the date in February for the November elections to choose a president, vice president and constituent assembly. The assembly will draw up a constitution for two years and will serve as a legislature for four additional years.

"The elections are not, unfortunately, for the Nicaraguans," Rivas said, "They are to satisfy pressure from governments which still continue providing a certain suport for the (ruling) Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)." He noted that the opposition parties requested elections and full freedom to prepare for them last December, "but the Sandinistas did not heed our requests. The Coordinating Group argues that the current political conditions in Nicaragua are not adequate for fair elections.

The opposition parties want elections to be preceded by a "national dialogue" which would first include all political forces in Nicaragua and would then involve several leaders of the rebel groups that are fighting to overthrow the government. The proposed dialogue would not include insurgent leaders who are facing murder charges in Nicaragua, according to the Democratic Coordinating Group. Rivas said that rebel leaders such as Alfonso Robelo and Adolfo Calero could join in the proposed talks.

Robelo and former top Nicaraguan official Eden Pastora head the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) insurgents, who launch attacks in southern Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border, and who are headquartered in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. Calero is a director of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which attacks positions in northern Nicaragua and which includes former national guardsmen who served under the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, which the Sandinistas overthrew in 1979. The Central Intelligence Agency funds and directs both the FDN and ARDE. Nicaraguan Catholic leaders support the opposition's call for dialogue with the rebels.

Rivas reiterated that if the five opposition parties in the group stand by recent warnings, they will not present candidates for president and vice president, but are willing to name contenders for the constituent assembly.

The government has warned that if the opposition parties do not participate in the elections, they lose their status as political parties or will be considered part of the "counterrevolution," the armed opposition movement.

The Sandinistas have declared categorically that they will not talk with the insurgents, nor can the rebels participate in the elections.

Rivas said that the opposition still has time to hope for a postponement, since the deadline for registering candidates for president and vice president is not until July 25.

The Democratic Coordinating Group has criticized other parties, including the Liberal Independent (PLI), Democratic Conservative (PCD), and Socialist and Communist Parties, which have announced their participation in the November polls, either with separate candidates or as party alliances.

Rivas termed "inopportune" the current visit by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the ruling junta, to several East European countries. Ortega's tour "reveals the FSLN's sympathies and inclinations" toward the socialist bloc, he said, adding that Nicaragua is "in the United States' area of influence."

Under persistent questioning by reporters on the Democratic Coordinating Group's position on U.S. aid to the rebels, Rivas responded that "we have not discussed that matter, but I individually condemn it." Nicaragua should also withdraw Cuban military advisors from the country, he said.

Sees Anti-Election Campaign

PA221702 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] opposition alliance charged today that a campaign is underway "to force the democratic sectors to give up their patriotic struggle" in Nicaragua. The CDN released a public statement in which it said that the purpose of this campaign is to "undermine and weaken all democratic organizations and opposition organizations."

The Coordinating Board feels that the plan is to "convince the democratic sectors that an electoral process is not feasible in Nicaragua, and that they should withdraw their demand for free elections." The opposition bloc also claimed that "the government party is fundamentally responsible for the situation in the country."

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Fletes on PSC Position

PA221855 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Adan Fletes, leader of the Social Christian Party, PSC, interviewed on "Direct Line" program by moderator Jesus Chuno Blandon and reporters Alan Tefel and Oscar Perez Valdivia -- live]

[Excerpts] [Blandon] First, Adan, what is your party's current situation on [words indistinct] the various legal steps that your organization has taken to accredit itself for the upcoming electoral process?

[Fletes] We are accredited as a political organization at the National Council of Political Parties. This does not mean, however, that when a party registers it is making the decision to participate in the election. These are two totally separate processes. If a party decides to participate in the election, it must register its candidates prior to 25 July, and to date Nicaragua's democratic sectors have held to their decision not to register any candidates until the conditions we deem necessary for free elections in this country are created.

[Tefel] I think that this is a good time for Fletes to explain his party's position. Also what is the Democratic Coordinating Board's real position? Are there concurrent views among all members of that group of opposition parties?

[Fletes] We do not need to explain our party's position. The PSC's position is already clear enough. We signed the document thatwas issued on 28 December, which clearly states what the national dialogue is all about. We also signed a document released in May that clearly establishes the points (?demanded by) the democratic sector in connection with the country's situation.

We believe that a dialogue is necessary in this country. As Alan himself has said here, we endorsed the Episcopal Conference's position on the (?importance) of dialogue in this country. We would like to add the following: We think it is inconsistent to talk about a dialogue with the United States while refusing to engage in dialogue with the country's democratic sectors. If the Sandinist Front is interested in holding a dialogue with the democratic sectors that oppose it, if it is willing to engage in that dialogue, and if its first step is to call for a dialogue with the Democratic Coordinating Board and the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], I think that both the Democratic Coordinating Board and the PCDN would welcome the chance to hold a dialogue and to discuss the issues that concern us, such as democratization, peace, and the country's development.

[Perez Valdivia] I would like to ask Chuno, not our guest, if the proper conditions for the 4 November election exist here or whether, on the contrary, it would more be reasonable -- as some people wish -- to postpone them.

[Blandon] The United States is to blame if we are not currently enjoying broad freedom in this country; you may remember that the first provision announced by the revolutionary government called for unrestricted freedom of the press. However, LA PRENSA stopped making nationally oriented and constructive criticism, and began to serve as a sounding board for U.S. imperialism. This is because LA PRENSA is not a national paper; it is a newspaper that reflects all of the slanderous campaigns launched against this government by the information transnationals. So LA PRENSA should be blamed for the lack of broad and unrestricted press freedom. I would say that each time LA PRENSA is censored, the people there are happy, because all of the press agencies report it and our people and our revolutionary government are discredited. This is my answer: We are not to blame if there is no freedom of the press. LA PRENSA is to blame, because it plays along with the foreign interests in this country.

[Fletes] This is the first time I have the great opportunity of hearing that a newspaper is to blame for a country's lack of freedom of expression. I have never heard this before.

We have been discussing the problem of the elections for a very long time. The problem posed by the recent approval of an electoral law, and the fact that they are now running around to fulfill an electoral timetable, is not LA PRENSA's fault.

The conditions for holding free elections do not currently exist. This is not said only by the country's democratic sectors, it is also said by other sectors who support the government. The truth is that we still face serious limitations on our activities; some of these activities are now being allowed. We have engaged in some campaigning. Some of our activities have been hampered, others have not.

Our party's policy is as follows: Our congress will be held on 30 June, at which time the PSC will decide whether or not it will participate in the elections. However, we are already preparing all of the party's electoral systems for that participation, if the proper conditions are created. We are already preparing our candidates in case the conditions [words indistinct].

We can say the following very clearly: Unless the necessary conditions are created, it would be difficult for the democratic sectors to participate. The government can create these conditions; it is up to them to do so. It will be a tragic mistake if they do not, because the Nicaraguan people should be given guarantees that they will be able to vote freely.

[Blandon] We fully agree with Adan when he says that the conditions needed to hold an election do not exist. Of course these conditions do not exist. How can they, when our people are being attacked on the north by an army of 10,000 men financed, supported, and backed by the CIA, and when this same army, led by the genocidal guardsmen who left in 1979, is in collusion with the Honduran Army; in other words, when it is in collusion with a foreign country to attack our (?national) forces? The conditions cannot exist when every effort is made to violate the neutrality of Costa Rican territory so as to attack us on that side, as well.

[Fletes] There are two kinds of conditions; some of them are in the hands of neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the democratic sectors, but others are. For instance, the problems involving the state of emergency, freedom of expression, and (?a democratic) electoral law that needs reforms [words indistinct]. These problems are in the hands of the government. The decision not to hold the elections might favor U.S. foreign policy, so the elections must be held. However, elections that are not free also favor U.S. foreign policy. This is why we declare that free elections are necessary to the defense of our country.

The conflict in the north and in the south should not be used as an argument to justify the suspension of the elections. To a certain extent, this would be equivalent to responding indirectly in the way that the U.S. Government wants Nicaragua to respond.

The groups that are attacking the government, the contra groups in the north and in the south, are not interested in the elections, but the country's democratic sectors are. This is why we want to see the state of emergency lifted. We also want freedom of expression, the necessary reforms to the electoral law, a suitable climate that permits the airing of the newscasts that were suspended in March, and an end to the censorship of the newspaper LA PRENSA.

[Blandon] We will finish here. It is now 2005 and we have been on the air for exactly an hour. If Adan cares to add anything else to the fast-paced dialogue we have held, he is most welcome to do so.

[Fletes] I only wish to express the PSC's absolute certainty that if free elections are held here in Nicaragua, we will defeat the government party and its allies.

PLI's Godoy on Strength

PA221250 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Dr Virgilio Godoy Reyes, current Independent Liberal Party [PLI] leader and former labor minister, has predicted: "Were we to have completely free elections, the FSLN would not even win 40 of the assembly's 90 seats. The FSLN's strength has declined, and when I say 40, this is a generous estimate."

The Liberal politician, who is also vice president of the Liberal International, added: "The deterioration of the FSLN's image, a fact of which the Nicaraguan people are fully aware, is evident." Godoy also indicated that his party is convinced that the people's will confirm this assessment if elections are held.

He mentioned the state of dissatisfaction that can be felt in the country. "All kinds of criticism, demands, and expressions of dissatisfaction about various things can be heard everywhere, particularly because of the acute shortages affecting our people." He said that though this does not necessarily characterize political circles, it has political repercussions. Goday said that dissatisfaction is being expressed in the stores, barber shops, by people who shine shoes on the corner, in taxis, at the airport, nothing but complaints can be heard everywhere. "We Nicaraguans have coined a phrase: 'There isn't any.' This reflects the tension among the people and has deep political repercussions.

On the media bill debate and its suspension -- the FSLN has said that this suspension was the result of defense priorities -- Godoy said that this is a way to justify a mistake, recalling that a similar bill received the same treatment several years ago, it was also filed away because it had managed to unite opposition parties against the government.

Godoy said: "It is unreasonable to declare that debate on the bill was suspended for reasons of defense. In fact, the bill was being considered in a restrictive, repressive, limiting, and forbiding atmosphere for reasons of defense. The suspension of debate actually seems to be more of a strategic move, intended to arrive at the same results without having to go through the tiring process that the discussion of the bill would have meant. After all, there is a provisional media law and a decree authorizing the Interior Ministry to control the media. So the original intention is served by the suspension of the debate on the bill. It is simply a strategic decision."

Godoy also said that the bill would have replaced the state of emergency when and if the latter is suspended. However, the state of emergency can also be suspended as long as the previous censorship decree is maintained, and the results would be similar; means of expression would remain closed and the people would not be informed. For this reason, the people have had to listen to foreign radio stations or get the news from those who return to the country with a newspaper, if they manage to get it through customs at the airport.

Rumors do more harm than objective information, however crude. Rumors produce unlimited speculation, while objective information clarifies rather than confusing. And beyond this, objective information makes people aware of existing problems and of ways in which they can help to solve them.

Godoy said that his party will introduce several bills soon to amend the Electoral Law, concluding: We have been working on these amendments ever since the electoral law was approved, because it has many defects. Other organizations are also working on this.

Altamirano on PCDEN State

PA222244 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCDEN, will choose its candidates for president, vice president, and assembly members in early July. I have asked the party not to choose me as its candidate for the presidency, said Eli Altamirano, PCDEN secretary general. Altamirano talked with our newscast this morning and clarified rumors about who will be the Communist presidential candidate.

[Begin recording] [Altamirano] Last 1, 2, and 3 June we held the PCDEN's second congress. Regarding the electoral problem, it was decided that the Central Committee would be in charge of its solution; the organization will meet in the near future and try to solve [words indistinct]. The Central Committee's next plenum will issue the list of candidates for the assembly as well as for the presidency and vice presidency. The Central Committee will be in charge of deciding on this in the next few days; then we will immediately notify the Nicaraguan people.

[Unidentified reporter] It is rumored in political circles that there has already been a decision regarding the presidential candidate, and that you will be that candidate.

[Altamirano] A lot has been said about this. The idea seems prevalent even in our party. However, we have taken the time to explain the reasons that this is not advisable. It seems to me that the main tasks of the party absorb most of my time, and I could not cope with a greater task. I believe that this (?is reason enough). I know that the party has already accepted my reasons, and there are no obstacles to appointing another comrade as candidate. After all, our party has many excellent candidates.

[Reporter] When is the Central Committee meeting scheduled to take place?

[Altamirano] I believe it is scheduled for early July. [end recording]

RAMIREZ WARNS AGAINST ABSTENTIONISM IN ELECTIONS

PA260427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0322 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, warned that the Sandinist government will not tolerate abstentionism as an "electoral weapon."

Today Ramirez publicly announced that no one will be allowed to discuss electoral abstentionism after the candidate registration period ends on 25 July.

The registration period for candidates to participate in the 4 November elections began on 25 May; however, not one party has presented its candidates.

According to Ramirez, opposition parties have not registered their candidates "because they are awaiting a signal from the U.S. Government," which oppose elections.

However, Ramirez said, there are also political parties that do not heed "Washington's signal" and will proceed in registering their candidates at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Ramirez also said that the parties presenting candidates to run against Sandinists for national assembly seats, as well as the vice presidency and presidency of the republic, "will be able to say whatever they wish. We will respect their stance."

Ramirez stressed: "Once the electoral campaign has begun, we will not tolerate other parties saying it is not necessary to cast one's vote."

REPORTAGE ON JACKSON TRIP TO CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA

Meets FDR-FMLN Leaders

PA251703 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran revolutionary leader Ruben Zamora has said in Panama City that the United States is the main obstacle to a possible dialogue between the Salvadoran authorities and guerrilla forces. In remarks to the press, Zamora referred to the meeting that he and other representatives of the Salvadoran patriotic forces held in Panama City with U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Jesse Jackson. He said that they all stressed the danger of a U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. We want to achieve a political negotiation of the conflict, Zamora said. He added that Jackson is carrying a message from the FMLN to Jose Napoleon Duarte, head of the Salvadoran regime, with whom Jackson will meet on Monday in San Salvador. The meeting in Panama City was attended by Jose Mario Lopez and Edmundo Valentin Morales of the FMLN and Ruben Zamora and Hector Oquelí of the FDR.

Discusses Goals of Trip

FL252116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Jesse Jackson, Democratic Party presidential candidate, interviewed by PRENSA LATINA in Panama; datenot given; in English with superimposed Spanish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] What are the goals of your trip to Central America and the Caribbean?

[Jesse Jackson] I have said that the governments in the area should keep in contact. I feel that we are about to have a war here which it will not be possible to stop. Let's begin to talk, the two of us, the United States and Cuba. We will meet with Fidel Castro, for whom I have a lot of respect, Mr Ortega from Nicaragua, the president of Panama, Mr Duarte from El Salvador. Then it will be possible to find other paths toward peace and [word indistinct].

[Reporter] You have just been in contact with the Panamanian authorities. Did your trip begin Well?

[Jackson] A very good day here in Panama. We met with the president, the military leaders, the foreign minister, and the vice president. The Panamanian authorities are interested in making the Contadora process more dynamic with more negotiations.

[Reporter] There is harsh propaganda against Cuba and Nicaragua. Will this journey create problems for you in your campaign for the democratic nomination?

[Jackson] Well, at the present time, because some people do not speak to others, there are always charges and countercharges. But I chose to travel to Cuba. Commander Castro suggested that I travel to Cuba and Nicaragua and El Salvador and look for information at the sources and stay clear of propaganda to get first-hand information. During this trip I will try to open new paths which will not lead to confrontation.

[Reporter] Why are you so interested in Third World problems?

[Jackson] I am concerned that the crises of poverty, undernourishment, sicknesses, and repressive governments in the Third World are creating more rebellions and revolutions, and there will be more wounded and murdered persons. If we want peace, there has to be justice in the world. We have to wipe out the scourges of hunger and disease. We must struggle for humankind. We must respect the right to self-determination. [At this point Jackson mentions "human rights" in English which is not translated into Spanish] The impact of the foreign debt crisis destabilizes small governments and makes them increase repressive measures against their own people, which establishes the basis for rebellion. Latin America has a tremendous deficit of $200 million [figure as heard] made worse by the interest rates and the international foreign debt crisis. This increases the difficulties of the peoples. Those peoples are resentful but they have the real possibility -- in which I place my trust -- that we will all commit ourselves to justice and peace. This generation can pass from preparations for war to preparations for peace. We have the capacity to do it if we have the will to redirect the course of this world, and we must have it.

[Reporter] Finally, do you want to send a message to the Cuban people via the Radio Rebelde national newscast?

[Jackson] Cuba and Fidel Castro are realities. I hope that the Governments of the United States and Cuba will assume the roles that correspond to them to move towards recognition and a realistic policy of trade. This will benefit the peoples of both nations. It will bring peace to the region and banish human suffering from it. We must believe that peace is possible and a key element for the bright day when justice shall reign. And peace -- I believe -- is the goal of Cuba and its people.

[Reporter] Thank you, Rev Jesse Jackson, and good luck.

Arrives, Greeted by Castro

PA260202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Havana, 25 Jun (EFE) -- Jesse Jackson, one of the three candidates for the U.S. emocratic presidential nomination, was greeted by Cuban President Fidel Castro on arrival here today from El Salvador. The Protestant preacher arrived in Havana aboard a chartered plane on a tour of several Central American and Caribbean countries, accompanied by over 100 reporters and some 30 members of the U.S. presidential Secret Service.

'Busy' Schedule Cited

PA260228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson, one of the presidential candidates of the U.S. Democratic Party, today arrived at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, and was received by top Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Jackson, who was invited by Castro to Cuba, arrived in Havana following visits to Panama and El Salvador. Rev Jackson will have a very busy schedule while in Cuba which will include meetings with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, a press conference, and meetings with other leaders of the Cuban Government.

Invitation Called 'Gesture'

PA260407 Paris AFP in English 0352 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Havana, June 26 (AFP) -- Rev Jesse Jackson, third-ranked candidate for the U.S. Democratic Party's presidential nomination, arrived here Monday night amid tight security and was greeted by Cuban President Fidel Castro, with whom he is to have talks later today. Arriving from El Salvador, second stop on a six-nation Central American tour that has also taken him to Panama, Mr Jackson said at an improvised press conference: "The people of the USA and the people of Cuba renew their friendship and their ties. We must talk with each other."

"Together our nations have the capacity to feed the hungry, to help those who are sick, to educate our children and to bring peace to this hemisphere," he added. Mr Castro said the visit of Mr Jackson, who is also a black civil rights leader, was a "great honor for Cuba" and that the invitation extended to him had been "a gesture to the people of the United States."

U.S. SENATE GROUP TO TRY TO HALT CONTRA AID

FL251410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Prominent U.S. Republican senators will present an amendment today to eliminate $21 million in emergency aid requested by President Ronald Reagan for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The group is led by Illinois Republican Senator Alan Dixon, a traditional supporter of Reagan's Central American policy. Dixon decided to oppose the controversial financing of the CIA's covert war in Nicaragua because these funds are linked to an extensive program to provide jobs for youths during the summer. The additional $21 million in aid for the Somozist mercenaries is the only point of disagreement in the recommendations to the joint committee on emergency supplementary appropriations for this fiscal year.

REAGAN'S MANEUVERS CAUSE DISAGREEMENT

FL251401 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's maneuvers to impose his conservative ideology on the U.S. State Department are infuriating many diplomats and causing disagreement within the State Department, according to the magazine THE NATION.

SECRETARY GENERAL VEIGA ADDRESSES SPANISH GROUP

FL251730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid -- With slogans of "Cuba, yes! Yankees, no!" delegates to the third Spanish Workers Commissions [Comisiones Obreros de Espana] were on their feet to receive the warm salute of the Central Confederation of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], conveyed by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Cuban Politburo.

Veiga pointed out that when the Yankee imperialists deploy their nuclear missiles in Europe, they are applying the same policy to Spaniards that Cubans suffer when we have to confront the increasing threat of aggression from Mr Reagan. Our Nicaraguan brothers suffer from the same threats. He emphasized that although the scenarios and methods may differ, the battle of all the workers and peoples is the same. He asserted that the Spanish working class can count on the sympathy and backing and the profound internationalist sentiment of the trade unions and the revolutionary workers of Cuba. After his speech, Veiga and Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers Commissions, hugged each other amid the ardent slogans shouted by those present.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

FL251553 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Paris -- A delegation from the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, ICAP, has attended a general assembly meeting of the French-Cuban Friendship Association, in Paris. The meeting was presided over by the association's president, (Paul Strand).

ALMEIDA, RISQUET SEE OFF SWAPO'S NUJOMA

FL260110 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Politburo members Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida and Jorge Risquet bade farewell this afternoon to the president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Sam Nujoma, at the Jose Marti International Airport.

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA AGREE ON SUPERVISION COMMISSION

PA221954 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Rica and Nicaragua have reached a positive agreement on the Supervision and Prevention Commission, which was promoted by the Contadora Group following the recent border incidents provoked by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, it has been officially announced in San Jose. Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano declared that the two sides showed a very positive attitude and that dialogue is still the best tool available to the two nations for reaching agreements. A communique notes that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan representatives have confirmed their governments' desire to strengthen the commission, to cooperate with it, and to contribute to a reduction in bilateral tension.

COSTA RICA TO REDOUBLE SECURITY ON BORDER

PA221710 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Rica has decided to redouble security on its border with Nicaragua in order to prevent the mass infiltration of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] counterrevolutionaries.

The newspaper LA NACION, published in San Jose, reported that the Costa Rican Rural Police established several checkpoints on all paths leading to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguar border, to cut off arms shipments for the anti-Sandinists and to prevent them from using Costa Rican territory. The newspaper pointed out that residents of the northern village of (Chamorrito de Cutri) reported that counterrevolutionaries were present in that area and requested that the authorities intervene promptly.

CONTRAS FLEE TO COSTA RICAN BORDER TOWNS

FL231337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] In recent days, at least 600 counterrevolutionaries have entered northern Costa Rica in a rapid and disorderly manner, after suffering several defeats in fighting with Sandinist forces in southern Nicaragua. According to official Costa Rican sources cited by AFP, the anti-Sandinists are scattered throughout several Costa Rican border towns. Costa Rican authorities have no control over the anti-Sandinists.

The sources also reported that about 20 counterrevolutionaries are recovering from their wounds in hotels in Ciudad Quesada, 100 km of north of San Jose. Because of this situation, inhabitants of the area have requested the Costa Rican municipal authorities to intervene. The inhabitants said that the position of police and immigration authorities in the case was one of inertia. They indicated that numerous counterrevolutionaries are freely roaming the streets of Ciudad Quesada.

DOMINICAN POLICE ARREST LEFTIST LEADERS

PA242334 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The Dominican police have arrested a number of leftist and union leaders, among them (Rafael Santos), secretary general of the Dominican Association of Teachers; artist (Silvano Lora); and the wife of Dominican Communist Party leader (Arsenio Hernandez), who is also wanted by the authorities. In the past weeks, the Dominican police have been making massive arrests of political, worker and peasant leaders, using the maintenance of public order as an excuse to carry out the measure. Another report says that several communist and union leaders were released a few hours ago. Among these released was Narcisco Isa Conde, Dominican Communist Party secretary general.

REBELS STOP TRAFFIC ALONG PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

FL221318 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces have managed to paralyze traffic traveling toward eastern El Salvador while increasing their attacks in central El Salvador as part of the new campaign to undermine the economic foundation of the government. In the last few hours, Salvadoran guerrillas have set fire to 12 vehicles that failed to obey FMLN orders not to travel along the Pan-American Highway. To date, about 114 vehicles have been damaged or destroyed by the guerrillas.

The main highways, including the Pan-American Highway which runs along the coast and the military route, are controlled by the guerrillas in eastern El Salvador. In San Vicente, located in central El Salvador, the rebels have been combating government forces near Puente Negro, on the highway that runs from the capital of the department to the town of Tecoluca.

SALVADOR SUPREME COURT UNDER CONTROL OF RIGHTISTS

PA222140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Supreme Court is now under the total control of the country's right-wing parties, which leaves the Christian Democratic sector in control only of the executive branch. Francisco Jose Guerrero, former presidential candidate for the National Conciliation Party, was elected president of the country's top judicial body, and the other two members are from the ranks of the ultrarightist National Republican Alliance and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party. The Legislative Assembly, which is also under right-wing control, has extended the state of siege which has been in effect since 1980 for another 30 days.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DENIES ATTACKS ON HONDURAS

FL221334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has denied that troops of the Sandinist People's Army have attacked Honduran military installations, and that there have been clashes with that country's troops. Managua's Foreign Ministry has warned that the Tegucigalpa government, in addition to making false accusations against Nicaragua, appears to be covering up preparations to attack Honduran military installations. Such an attack attributed to Nicaragua could be the motive for provoking a conflict between the countries. With respect to a report of five Sandinist soldiers being held by Honduran troops, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said they had been captured by a counterrevolutionary group on Nicaraguan territory.

COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA221558 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] has been inflicting serious blows on the counterrevolutionary forces that operate in parts of northern and southern Nicaragua. Particularly devastating have been the military actions against the anti-Sandinist groups that operate in southern Nicaragua, within the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] whose military leader, the traitor Eden Pastora, is convalescing in a hospital in Caracas following the unsuccessful attempt on his life on 30 May. Reports from San Jose indicate that Pastora's mercenaries have continued their massive exodus to Costa Rica, where they are seeking refuge and economic aid. Reliable sources have also confirmed that the Costa Rican town of Boca de San Carlos was evacuated. The rural guard reported that 13 anti-Sandinists entered Costa Rican territory last Sunday through Barra del Tortuguero, asking the Costa Rican authorities for protection.

Newsmen who recently visited the border area where these groups operate have confirmed that the counterrevolutionaries and their accomplices move freely in Costa Rican territory and that they even throw parties and have other entertainment. This confirms the accusations leveled by the Sandinist government, which has said that there are political sectors in Costa Rica that would like to see relations with Nicaragua severed and that support the counterrevolutionary groups. As for the retreat of Eden Pastora's fighting forces, official sources have said in San Jose that 97 mercenaries were taken to the La Reforma Penitentiary outside the city, where they must wait to see what the Costa Rican Government will do with them.

Eleven more counterrevolutionaries who were wounded in combat with the EPS are still in the hospital in Ciudad Quezada, some 100 km from Rio San Juan, a river along the border. On Monday, Costa Rican teachers reported that at least 100 anti-Sandinists have been seen roaming through border villages, asking for food and board. In northern Nicaragua, the EPS is successfully fighting the Somozist groups that comprise the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN]. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported that 11 counterrevolutionaries were killed near San Jose Bocay in Jinotega Department, where the revolutionary soldiers are staging an offensive against some 2,000 mercenaries.

Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Section, charged this week that the United States is planning to increase its attacks on Nicaragua in order to prevent the elections and the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the revolution. Commander Torres said that the first propaganda stunt ever carried out by the counterrevolutionaries was the attack on Ocotal on 1 June. He noted that the attack on this town took place on the same day that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was in Managua. In this way, Torres added, the United States is trying to give the impression that it is willing to engage in dialogue with the Sandinist revolution, but in fact it is increasing its armed actions against Nicaragua. This is just an electoral propaganda stunt for President Ronald Reagan, Commander Torres pointed out.

Some months ago, more than 11,000 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries launched a broad offensive in northern and southern Nicaragua, but they were not able to occupy a single village for even a week. Similarly, this new operation staged by the anti-Sandinist mercenaries with CIA sponsorship will accomplish nothing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA TRIP, MEETINGS

Arrives in Bulgaria

PA220447 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Today Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, arrived in Sofia at the head of an official delegation that will hold talks with top Bulgarian authorities. Ortega arrived in the Bulgarian capital from Berlin, where he held official talks with top GDR leader Erich Honecker. In Berlin, Ortega and Honecker spoke in favor of world efforts to preserve peace and rejected the policies of aggression and superarmament fostered by the United States. They also described the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries -- which are aimed at preventing a nuclear holocaust -- as a realistic and constructive bases for the attainment of peace.

Meets Leaders

FL231815 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, who met today, stated that U.S. policy in Central America ignores the irrevocable rights of the countries of the area. They also reported that U.S. aggression represents an attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua.It also represents a dangerous precedent of brutal and open violation of the principles that should govern relations among states. During the talks, Todor Zhivkov and Daniel Ortega expressed their desire to continue to expand bilateral cooperation.

The Bulgarians reiterated their support of the Nicaraguan proposals aimed at solving the Central American conflicts. Daniel Ortega expressed thanks for the moral, political, and economic support given by Bulgaria to the Sandinist revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation, after concluding its stay in Bulgaria, traveled to Poland as part of a tour of several socialist European nations. In Warsaw, the Sandinist leader met with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland.

MANAGUA DEMONSTRATION DEMANDS PRIEST'S EXPULSION

FL221343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A large demonstration was staged in front of the Bello Horizonte church in Managua. The participants in the protest demanded the expulsion of a priest linked to a counterrevolutionary internal front, which was disbanded by the Nicaraguan Government. There was another demonstration in front of the daily LA PRENSA, during which the speakers accused the newspaper of serving the interests of U.S. imperialism.

SERGIO RAMIREZ DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN DEBT

FL251336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has warned that his country will fulfill its foreign debt obligations to the degree that it does not adversely affect the needs of national defense and the workers' pocketbook. Ramirez revealed that some development projects will be suspended because of the serious problems facing Nicaragua but he indicated that priority investments would continue in defense and the supplying of basic products.

Analyzing the Nicaraguan financial situation, Sergio Ramirez pointed out that the country has suffered losses of more than $250 million due to armed aggression. He said the attacks had noticeably affected the agricultural and industrial sectors. Sergio Ramirez also reported that Nicaragua has had difficulties getting foreign financing because of U.S. pressure.

MANAGUA TO HOST 2D JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

FL251508 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Managua -- The second conference of Central American and Caribbean journalists will begin today in this capital. (Jiri Kubka), secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists, OIP, will attend the conference.

FSLN'S WHEELOCK REPORTS ON LATEST ACTIONS

Ulwas Command Post Destroyed

FL251339 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army has destroyed a counterrevolutionary forward command post in the northern Department of Jinotega, killing 40 mercenaries. The report, which was given to the press by Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate and its delegate to the Sixth Region, states that the attack took place in the area known as Ulwas. Wheelock, who is also the minister of agriculture, cattle development, and agrarian reform, said that in this area there was an enemy command post with about 300 men. He said this command post gave orders to counterrevolutionary groups operating in the region and guaranteed them logistical support. During the fighting, 20 weapons were captured; the surviving mercenaries fled into the mountains surrounding the command post.

40 'Mercenaries' Killed

PA251727 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A countervevolutionary command post was destroyed and 40 mercenaries were killed as a result of an action by the Sandinist People's Army in (Turugua), in northern Jinotega Department in Nicaragua, Commander Jaime Wheelock, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, reported last night. Wheelock, who is also Nicaraguan agricultural, cattle development and agrarian reform minister, said that the command post of about 300 men issued orders to the counterrevolutionary groups operating in the region and guaranteed logistical support to those groups. Wheelock added that 30 weapons were confiscated and that the surviving mercenaries fled to the mountains near the destroyed command post.

BRAZIL APPROVES EXTRADITION OF FIRMENICH

PA250424 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[By Victor Hugo Ducret, PRELA correspondent in Argentina]

[Text] Argentine newspapers have carried headlines on the extradition of Peronist-Montonero leader Mario Eduardo Firmenich. The Brazilian Supreme Court of Justice has complied with the Argentine authorities' petition, at the same time that political sectors here are demanding that the Montonero leader be released.

Meanwhile, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo have criticized the decision and have said that the judges of the military dictatorship have no authority to bring Firmenich to trial. The leader of the Justicialist legislative bloc said that Firmenich is a political prisoner, and his extradition shames the Brazilian Government and Latin American tradition.

(Simon Lasaro), leader of the Unified Socialist Party, said that this is a case of injustice against Firmenich, while those who committed brutal crimes during the dictatorship still have not been punished.

Peronist leader (Walter Durban) said that the extradition of the Montonero leader is illegal because he is a political prisoner.

The Peronist Youth Superior Council also expressed its solidarity with Firmenich in a communique signed by (Juan Carlos Dante Hoyos), a former political prisoner, demanding the immediate release of the Montonero leader. Other sources consulted have said that the charges against Firmenich, to which Brazil agreed by granting his extradition, could get him a life sentence in Argentina.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER ON RECENT CONFERENCE

PS251738 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh], has told the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA that the recent PCCh national conference held in Santiago, Chile, clearly demonstrated the ideological strength and cohesion of its members. The Communist leader said that the Chilean militants reached the conclusion that the country's economic, political, and social crisis cannot be solved just by outlawing some parties but by the assumption of power by new political forces that will undertake deep changes in economic and government structure. In the international field, the conference of the Chilean Communists decided to increase solidarity with Nicaragua and Cuba and with the Latin American peoples who struggle against imperialism.

OPPOSITION GROUP ATTACKS TRAIN IN CHILE

PA220434 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] An armed commando group made up of about 20 individuals last night attacked a passenger train near Santiago, Chile. Reports from the capital indicate that the opposition Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front has taken responsibility for the action. According to the reports, a Carabineros patrol surprised the group, leading to an exchange of gunfire. The train's engineer was killed and a passenger was wounded. Sources added that the opposition group blew up the tracks, interrupting rail traffic to southern Chile. Other reports indicate that several hooded individuals armed with submachineguns last night held up a passenger bus in the area between Vina del Mar and Valparaiso. They took the driver's money and that of all the passengers.

REPORT ON MEXICAN FOREIGN DEBT STANCE

PA220445 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Juan Laforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City, discusses the stance of the Mexican Government regarding the foreign debt and Mexico's plans for the Cartagena meeting of Latin America's most deeply indebted countries.

[Begin recording] Mexico, the world's second most indebted country, opposes the creation of a debtors' cartel and rejects a moratorium as a solution to the debt crisis that Third World nations, particularly those of Latin America, are now facing.

According to Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, Mexican under secretary of economic affairs, Mexico will seek in the Cartagena meeting to clearly define feasible, realistic principles that can serve in the future as the basis for case-by-case and country-by-country negotiations in order to solve the serious problem of the foreign debt.

With Finance and Public Credit Under Secretary Francisco Flores Davila, Navarrete said that Mexico will propose in the meeting of the 11 debtor countries, which will begin in Cartagena on Thursday, that an effort be made to get longer terms for foreign credits that now stifle Latin American economies. In this meeting, Mexico will also present its rejection of the prime rate, that is to say, the U.S. preferential rate, as a step toward fixing loans in the debt's (?refinancing). Mexico will also seek more flexibility to ease the onerous terms imposed by the IMF and will foster an overall dialogue and negotiation.

Under Secretary Flores Davila said that the debt must be realistically and responsibly analyzed, because world recovery or an even more serious economic depression are likely outcomes. This economic depression is now affecting all countries and social levels. [end recording]

PERUVIAN POLICE REPORT ON SHINING PATH

PA230442 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 June 84

[Text] The clandestine armed organization Shining Path has carried out in 4 years of active life a total of 3,000 actions of different types, according to a report from the Peruvian Investigation Police. The report says that Shining Path's main targets have been high-voltage towers, of which it has destroyed or damaged more than 200. Another report says that members of Shining Path have attacked the governor's house in Matahuasi, in the Andean Department of Junin, from where they carried away a load of dynamite that was going to be used for an irrigation project.

FORMER PRESIDENT SEES END TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

WA141530 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, June 14 (IPS) -- The decision by Gulf and Western to sell its assets in the Dominican Republic marks the "coup de grace" for foreign investment in this Caribbean nation, a former president warned here today. Gulf and Western's withdrawal from the country "will force the government to take on (the company's) obligations," said Joaquin Balaguer, president from 1966 to 1978.

Balaguer, who leads the largest opposition party, linked the company's move to the closure of a bauxite mine by another U.S. firm, ALCOA, and cutbacks in nickel mining in the Dominican Republic by Falconbridge. These developments "sound the death knell for foreign investment in this country," the former president argued.

Gulf and Western, which has been involved mainly in sugar cane plantations, cattle raising, and the hotel sector, first invested in the Dominican Republic in 1967, soon after Balaguer took power.

POLICE ARREST DOZENS TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES

FL151356 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Police in the Dominican Republic yesterday rounded up dozens of people on the 25th anniversary of the landing of a guerrilla force from Cuba that tried to overthrow dictator Rafael Trujillo. Police sources said the arrests followed reports that leftist groups in league with riotous sectors close to former military chiefs were planning new street demonstrations to protest government negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a new bailout plan.

Among those arrested yesterday were the president of the Dominican Union for the Defense of Human Rights and four communist leaders.

ISA CONDE, DE PENA VALDEZ, OTHERS RELEASED

FL231223 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0930 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The police have freed Narciso Isa Conde, Julio de Pena Valdez, and 10 other political and labo union leaders who were jailed in recent days.

CORRECTION TO NEW AMBASSADOR, GOVERNOR

THe following correction pertains to the Brief headlined "New Ambassador, Governor," published in the 22 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page R 1, line three:

...ambassador to China. He replaces Dr Tancredo Duluc. Blanco also appointed Melido Mora Contreras as civil governor of the Province of Elias Pina. He replaces Diogenes Arturo Adames Felix. (supplying dropped line)